HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,025—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	21st Nov.
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	28th "
* ORIENTAL	5784	E. Spicer	5th Dec.
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	12th "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	19th "
M. L. MONGOLIA	10000	C. F. Preston	26th "
			1904
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	2nd Jan.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	C. H. S. Tocque	9th "
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	16th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. P. Lendon	23rd "
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	30th "
M. L. MARMORA	10500	G. L. Langborne	6th Feb.
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	13th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	20th "
* ORIENTAL	5784	E. Spicer	27th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	5th Mar.
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	12th "
M. L. MACEDONIA	10000	T. S. Angus	19th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	26th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	C. H. S. Tocque	2nd April.
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	9th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. Lendon	16th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	23rd "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	30th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Bristol transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4259	G. Guiounet	3rd Dec. 1903.
MERA	5,376	Chevallier	31st Dec. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Marcantetti	28th Jan 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Le Coispellier, to sail on or about the 11th Dec. 1903.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Mar. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Malcovich	6,046	29th Nov. 1903
*† NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903
*† CHINA	P. Ivelich	5,040	22nd Jan. 1904

*Will call at Karachi. †Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	11th Dec. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 53, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 20th Nov., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd November, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "HUZARA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 25th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 18th Nov., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 1st Dec., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SIRDHANA," 2,700 tons, on or about 28th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th November, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
KINSHIU MARU	3354	T. Herrison	18th Nov.	28th Nov.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	K. Kori	23rd Nov.	4th Dec.
IDZUMI MARU	3230	M. Yazi	16th Dec.	26th Dec.
BOMBAY MARU	4624	T. Murai	21st Dec.	31st Dec.
HIROSHIMA MARU	3383	J. Nagao	18th Jan.	29th Feb

For Freight and Passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager,
Navsari Buildings, Fort.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that ALL CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGES &c., WILL NOT BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival, No survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,
PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS.
BOMBAY.
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO } to { England and the Continent
Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO } to { America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO } to { Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office), LIVERPOOL, MARSEILLES, PORT SAID CAPE TOWN, DURBAN, S. A. and JOHANNESBURG S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec. 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzine	17th Jan. 1903
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1904

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 260, and to HONGKONG Rs. 360.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 37.

FASHIONABLE NOVELTIES FOR LADIES.

GOLD CHATELAINE BAGS AND CHAIN PURSES.

LARGE SIZE, 18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 400, Rs. 420, Rs. 560, and Rs. 850
SMALLER SIZE " " Rs. 185, Rs. 195, Rs. 225, and Rs. 285
PLAIN GOLD FRAME or SET WITH FINE PEARLS, TURQUOISES, AND RUBIES.
INSPECTION INVITED.
We hold Photographs at the disposal of Up-country Residents.

CHAIN PURSES CHARMS. Suitable for wear on Muff Chains or Bracelets.
18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 16-8.

SEE OUR GOLD MUFF CHAINS

at Rs. 28-8 to Rs. 125.
ALSO
OUR FINE LINE OF NECKLETS and LOCKETS TO MATCH

CURRENT LINES.

CHAIN BRACELETS, BANGLES, LACE PINS, TWIN BROOCHES, AT POPULAR PRICES.

WEST END WATCH CO.,

11, HORNBY ROAD, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.

The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.
F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS & LONDON.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT XMAS TIME
WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY
CHOICE CIGARS!
SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE

"BAHADUR."

PRICES:
Delivered Free of all Charges at any given address in the United Kingdom.

LIGHT OF ASIA	I	...	...	...	Rs. 16	8 per 100
" " "	II	...	...	...	" 13	2 " "
" " "	III	...	...	...	" 11	10 " "
BAHADUR Havanah & Special Shape	I	...	...	...	" 17	10 " "
" "	II	...	...	...	" 13	2 " "
" "	III	...	...	...	" 10	11 " "
BOUQUETS	I	...	...	...	" 17	7 " "
"	II	...	...	...	" 13	8 " "
"	III	...	...	...	" 11	14 " "
QUEEN EMPRESS	I	..	...	..	" 16	8 " "
" "	II	...	...	...	" 13	2 " "
" "	III	...	...	...	" 11	10 " "

HUXLEY'S "MUSAFFI" SALVE,

ANNIHILATES PAIN IN FIVE MINUTES

CURES Pain of all kinds in the Limbs and Soulders; Cracks, Fissures, Indolent Sores, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Stiff Joints,
RELIEVES Headaches, Stomachaches, Migraines, Cold on the Chest, Mosquito and Insect Bites and all painful symptoms.
SOLD IN TINS,
Which can be sent by Post, 12 annas, Plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—
ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,
ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.

MARCKS & CO'S.

UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANO

is a piano worthy of being classed with High-Grade instruments, though offered at the low figure of Rs. 525. We do not say this because we merely think so, but we base our claim for this distinction on the results experienced in climates like

SIND,
THE UNITED PROVINCES,
RAJPUTANA,
THE DECCAN,
AND
THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

in which Provinces this Upright Boudoir Piano has proved itself worthy of the recommendation we gave it when it was first offered to the public 3 years ago. If we had the slightest doubt about this piano, that is, that it would prove untrustworthy, and suspected in the slightest degree that it would give trouble in requiring constant attention in tuning, regulating action and sundry repairs within a few months, we would never have placed our name on the instrument as a guarantee of reliability, nor would we have risked offering it for sale to the public at any price.

There are many pianos manufactured in this world that carry great reputations for perfection outside of India but which have proved absolute failures in the climate of India. We confine ourselves to recommending ONLY THOSE INSTRUMENTS THAT HAVE UNDER OUR OWN EXPERIENCE FULLY STOOD THE TEST OF TIME IN THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

As a cheap and thoroughly reliable piano, we offer our Boudoir Uprights as an instrument worthy of the attention of careful buyers who require an inexpensive instrument for their own exclusive use, and not for the unceasing operations of a Piano repairer and tuner.

SPECIFICATION: Solid iron frame cast in one piece, brass pin plate overstrung scale, full compass of 7 octaves, tri-chord, fine ivory keys, shaped brackets, Height 49 in., Width 46 in.

Elastic touch, full tone, excellent repetition action, great power.

CASH Rs. 525.

On the Hire Purchase System. { For 12 months Rs. 49 per month. " 24 " " " 26 " "

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

IMPORTERS OF PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES

NOW ARRIVING.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY BOXES
JUST UNPACKED.
INSPECTION INVITED.
MARRONS GLACES, CRYSTALLIZED FRUIT,
PARISIAN DRAGEES AND FRESH-MADE
FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS,
IMITATION FRUIT AND FLOWERS,
CHOCOLATES, Etc., Etc.

NEW PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
TELEPHONE No. 325.
ALL ORDERS receive the prompt and careful attention of the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LAWSON'S ASBESTOS BOILER COVERING COMPOSITIONS.

MOST SUITABLE FOR COATING
MARINE, LOCOMOTIVE AND STATIONARY BOILERS.
COVERING CAPACITY PER TON:
"ARROW" BRAND, 400 superficial square feet, 2 inches thick,
"INVINCIBLE" BRAND, 330 superficial square feet, 2 inches thick.
"CHALLENGE" BRAND, 280 superficial square feet, 2 inches thick.

W. CROWDER & Co., LD.,

AGENTS, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

OUR SPECIALITIES FOR THE LAST 35 YEARS.

HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE,

AS SUPPLIED TO GOVERNMENT HOUSES
SIMLA, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & BOMBAY,
and over 300
CLUBS AND MESSES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

BARNES & CO'S

OILMEN STORES
FRESH EVERY FORTNIGHT BY P. AND O. MAIL STEAMER FROM LONDON.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

PROVISION MERCHANTS, CATERERS, &c.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY,
GREEN'S CAFÉ RESTAURANT.
ESTABLISHED 1868.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL arrived per Hansa Line s. s. "GOLDENFELS," No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their consignments, ex above vessel, are ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 18th November, 1903.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

(TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PRINTED BOOKS AND FORMS, ETC.)

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 16th December, 1903, for the supply of the above during the 12, 24 and 36 months respectively, commencing from 1st January, 1904.

2. Tender forms of the above, giving particulars of approximate quantities and description of books and forms etc., required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 5 for each form.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with heading as above and a deposit of Rupees one thousand should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order".

5. All books and forms etc., to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples, which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. P. W. STRONG,
Acting General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 17th November, 1903.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that NAWAB MAHOMED KAMAL KHAN, of Hyderabad Deccan Mahomedan, has entered into a conditional contract with the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay TO SELL to them Trustees the undermentioned property, viz:—

All that piece of land situated within the City and Island and Sub-registration District of Bombay, containing by estimation 16,059 sq. yards or thereabouts, together with the Chawls, Dwelling-houses and other houses, buildings and erections standing thereon, bounded on or towards the North by Imamwada Road Mogal Mosque, and Khoja Burial Ground, on or towards the East by Khoja Burial Ground, on or towards the South partly by Khoja Burial Ground, partly by Imamwada Mosque and partly by properties bearing Ward Nos. 2453, 2454, 2455 (1, 2, 3) and 2369 and 2341, and on or towards the West by Mamonwada Road and delineated on the Plan No. M-110, dated 26th October, 1903, annexed to the said Agreement (a copy of which Plan can be seen at the Office of the said Trustees, Albert Buildings, Rampart Road, within the Fort of Bombay) and thereon surrounded by a red border line which said piece of land is part of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under the following Nos. viz:—Old No. 383 and 17, New Survey No. 3039, Pension and Tax and which said property is registered by the Municipality of Bombay, under the following Nos. viz:—

B. Ward Nos. 2424, 2445, 2429, 2432, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2442a 2433 (1), 2434 (2), 2433 (3), 2433 (4), 2431, 2435, 2436, 2437 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2443, 2444, 2446; 2447, 2444, 2449, 2450 (1), 2450 (2), 2451 (1), 2451 (2), 2451 (3), 2451 (4), 2453 (1), 2452 (2), 2453 (3) and 2452 (4).

Street Nos. 611, 27, 5, 6, 7-9, 10, 11, 21-24, 21, 12a, 12b, 13c, 12, 14, 15, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25, 25, 23-29, 30, 31-32, 33, 31, 34a, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42, and is now in the occupation of the Vendor or his tenants.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office at 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase may be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered waived—Dated this 18th day of November, 1903.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

TENDERS FOR LOADING, UNLOADING AND STACKING COAL AND COKE AT PAREL.

TENDERS are invited for Loading, Unloading Engine Shed and in the Workshops at Parel for the year 1904 and will be received by the Undersigned upto 12 noon on Thursday, the 26th November, 1903.

Tender forms giving particulars and conditions of contract can be obtained on application to the Undersigned on payment of Annas eight for each form.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Loading, Unloading and Stacking Coal and Coke at Parel."

W. P. JOHNSON,
Loco. and Carr. Superintendent.

Parel Works, 11th November, 1903.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR CASTOR CAKE.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned upto 12 noon, on THURSDAY, the 26th November, 1903, for the PURCHASE of CASTOR CAKE (2,000 tons more or less), that may be produced at the Company's Oil Mill, at Sabarmati, during the year 1904.

Tender forms giving particulars and conditions of contract can be had from the Undersigned on application and payment of 8 annas for each form.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for the purchase of Castor Cake."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

W. P. JOHNSON,
Loco. and Carr. Superintendent.

Parel Works, 11th November, 1903.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

(TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES, ETC.)

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 25th November, 1903 for the supply of the articles noted below, during the 12 months, commencing from 1st January, 1904:—

B. MISCELLANEOUS COUNTRY STORES.
C. MISCELLANEOUS ENGLISH STORES.
D. STATIONERY.

2. Separate Tender Forms of each of the above, giving Particulars of the approximate quantities, and description of Stores and Stationery required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form, or Rs. 6 for the set of three.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above (B, C, and D,) and a deposit of Rupees one thousand should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. All stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

R. P. W. STRONG,
Acting General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 27th October, 1903.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

LAST FEW NIGHTS OF THE
LONDON COMEDY COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
WEDNESDAY, THE 18TH NOVEMBER,
FOR THE LAST TIME,
"CHARLEY'S AUNT!"
"CHARLEY'S AUNT!!"
"CHARLEY'S AUNT!!!"

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY,
THE 19TH, 20TH AND 21ST NOVEMBER,
"TURNED UP."

Plans now open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Orchestra Stalls	Rs. 4
Dress Circle	" 3
Pit Chairs	" 2
Gallery	" 1

OUR OFFICE has been REMOVED from THIS DAY to 21, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

S. NARAEN AND Co.

1st November, 1903.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 287, OF 1901.

NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD of Bombay, European inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill outside the Fort of Bombay, Receiver in Testamentary Suit No. 1, of 1901 in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay..... Plaintiff,

vs.

HAJI SIDICK HAJI HASSUM RABIABAI, widow of HAJI HASSUM HAJI AYOOB, both of Bombay, Kutchi Memon inhabitants, residing at Kambekar Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, and FAZLALI MOORAJ also of Bombay, Khoja inhabitant, residing at Durga Moholla without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 18th day of June, 1903, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of December, 1903, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the 1st and 2nd Defendants in the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety square yards and two-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 2777—78 and Street Nos. 31, 35, 35A, all which premises are situate at and on the east side of Tandal Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and standing in the name of Haji Sidick Haji Hassum, and bounded on the East by a Sweeper's Passage, on the West by the said Tandal Street, on the North by the property of Haji Jan Mahomed Cassum, and on the South by the property of Sulleman Rahimtoola, and which premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the 1st defendant but are now in the occupation of the tenants of the plaintiff as Receiver.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 14th day of October 1903.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

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Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
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Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application

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HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "HEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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LOST, on Monday, the 16th inst. between the hours of 5-30 and 6-30 P. M., in the Fort, a DIAMOND SKELETON HEART SHAPED BROOCH. Anyone returning the same to the COMMISSIONER of POLICE, Bombay, will be handsomely rewarded.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.—For Impure and Vitiated Blood, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, old Sores, unsightly Eruptions. Our Preparation will be found invaluable. Per bot. Rs. 1-3. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

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SALESMEN WANTED—Big Salary or Commission paid to sell our Goods, by sample, wholesale or retail. Address, enclosing 2½d for postage, OAN-DEX MANUFACTURING COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo., United States, America.

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WARMS the Heart, brightens the thought, stimulates the system, aids digestion, and makes one feel as though LIFE'S BRACE-UP CORDIAL, that life is worth living. Rs. 24—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

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NOW READY.

Price Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

"MAX" IN "CAPITAL" SAYS:—"To anyone in want of a most handy set of Exchange Tables, I would recommend the little volume published by *The Bombay Gazette*. Its range is from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23-32d., advancing on the sterling side by 32nds up to £100,000, and on the rupee side from 1 pie up to Rs. 10,000,000. The calculations are carried out to two decimal places of the lowest coins. The size of the book is 8½" by 5½," and consists of 96 pages of clear type, well printed and well got-up in every way. If anyone would like to verify these statements and at the same time come into possession of a most handy set of two rupees."

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BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES IN

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches in—Murree—(April to October, Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Moolian City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance 4 per cent. per annum

FIXED DEPOSITS— 2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum. 9 to 12 Months 5 " " 6 Months 4½ " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent, per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent, per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 4(is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK, Manager

Bombay, 16th July, 1903.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund.....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 0,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, England.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G, A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
FORMOSA,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....,, 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND,, 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS.....,, 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO, Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH, Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... ,, 15,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... ,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.
,, J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR, MR. D. KING

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances or
2½ ,, ,, minimum monthly balances

at the option of Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
,, 1 Year	4½
,, 6 Months	4
,, 3 ,, ...	3

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS, Agent.

Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:

GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 19, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BENGALPOORA STREET,

Suit No. 161 of 1900.

Yasin bin Abdul and another
vs.
Abdool Rahim bin Shaik Bullen and another.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of E. R. Smetham, Esq, the Special Commissioner appointed by the order made in the above suit on the 12th June, 1902, as modified by the order of 18th June, 1903, the following immovable property on the day and at the time undermentioned.

To be sold THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th November, 1903, at 4-30 p.m.

LOT No. 6.

All that piece or parcel of fazandari land, whereof Ladha Ebrahim is the Fazundar, at a Fazundari rent of Rs. 2-15-9 per annum situate on the north side of Telly Gully, otherwise called old Bengalpura Street, at Old Nagpada, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, together with the messuage or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B. ward No. 3305, Street No. 366-58, street old Nagpada and bounded as follows: On or towards the east partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Memon Jan Mahomed Haji Hassum, on or towards the west by the property of Kazi Fataz Mahomed, on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the south by the said Teli Gully otherwise called Old Bengalpura Street, at Old Nagpada, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of Mr. Abdul Rahim Shaik Bullen, the Receiver appointed in the above suit.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Noble, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT UNDERIA STREET.

Under instructions of Shaik Mahomed bin Hisamoodin Akharwaray, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 51 of 1901, and by virtue of the Consent Decree made herein on the 8th day of February, 1901 wherein Rahabibi, widow of Mahomed Ismail, and others are plaintiffs and Mahomed Miyan bin Mahomed Esmail Akharwaray and others are defendants, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the building, messuage and tenement standing thereon lying and being at Underia Street, containing by admeasurement 188 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector or Land Revenue under old Nos. 1431-32-33 and new Nos. 5557-3509, old survey Nos. 2947, and 2948 and 2949, and new survey Nos. 4066 and 4067, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward E No. 319 and 320, and Street Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by the house of Khudabaksh Manubhai, on or towards the south by the house of Sakinaboo, widow of Kazi Mahomed Syed, on or towards the east by the said Underia Street, and on or towards the west by the sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the said Receiver, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong English built gig by "Selby," nearly new, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram,
1 grey arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell, by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, opposite "Readymoney House" (unless the latter has been removed for the purpose of sale), the valuable and handsome plain and carved black-wood and teakwood and also Rutnagiri made household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, a handsome ebonized cottage piano by Schiedmayer, handsome old China jars and table ornaments, first rate pictures and oil paintings, brass and iron bedsteads, real Persian carpets, a pair of handsome by waler cobs, a handsome English-built landaulette in very good order, set of double harness, &c., &c., the property of Lieut.-Col. W. K. HATCH, I. M. S., Principal, Grant Medical College.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th November, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the White House, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, bevelled mirror, large side board, best platedware, crockery and glassware. Drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, very old china jars and vases, carpets, semi-grand miniature 6-2c piano by Kaps, foot sewing machine, musical box, Milners iron safe on stand, gent's bicycle, aviary, etc, the property of W. PEELE, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m. the effects of the late Mr. H. B. Smith, consisting of a D.-B. C.-F. gun by W. W. Greener, in leather case, a D.-B. C.-F. gun by Cogswell and Harrison, in canvas case, a D.-B. C.-F. Rifle, also by Cogswell and Harrison in canvas case, six-chamber revolver, also by Cogswell and Harrison, in leather case, saddle, tinoculars, drawing instruments, surveyor's scales, books, wearing apparel, &c.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the top floor of John Connon High School, opposite Queen's Statue, Esplanade Road, Fort, the valuable and handsome substantial made teak and blackwood household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, sweet-toned piano, windproof lamps, Persian carpet, rich table ornaments, etc., the property of A. D. SHANKS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SANTA CRUZ, CLOSE TO THE RAILWAY STATION.

Under instructions from the Administrator General as Administrator of the estate of the late Bai Navazbai, widow of Muncherjee Jallonee Writer, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 12th day of December next, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned property, viz:—

All that piece of land, situate at Santa Cruz, in the Sub-district of Bandora, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, admeasuring 1,147 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Thanna under Survey No. 95, Pot Nos. 1 and 3 and Survey No. 10, Pot No. 15, together with the messuage or building standing thereon and which said piece of land is bounded on the east by the property of Ranchordas Bhagwandas, on the west and north by the land belonging to the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and on the south by the land now or formerly belonging to Jao Dumingo, and which said premises are now in the possession of the vendor.

The property will be sold with the furniture, copper pots, etc., lying therein, a list of which can be seen at the office of the Auctioneers, from whom further particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th November, 1903.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LUCERNE, HAY, BRAN OATS, &c.

Under instructions from the P. I. S. N. Co., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., in the Prince's Dock Jetty Shed on account of the concerned, ex s. s Itola—

300 bales lucerne hay.
202 bags bran.
270 bags oats.
3 cases vinegar.
4 kegs nitre.
17 casks disinfecting powder.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c., &c at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs MENESSE & Co have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 23rd, and TUESDAY the 24th instant, at 1 p m each day, at the B B and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., &c., consisting of hose leather delivery bellows, forges, india rubber scrap, heaters and picks, bolts and nuts, rivets, ties, bars, crum, kegs, acid jars, lamps of sorts, leather scrap, weighing machines, old rail pieces, steel scrap such as ferrules, coiled keys, tanks, bridge materials, girders, zinc scrap, pumps, scrap copper, brass, cast and wrought iron, cast iron, columns, old rails, steel scrap of sorts, wheels and axles, crane, wood, and miscellaneous other stores.

The materials have been already weighed, and the weighment marked on each lot, and purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the same will be sold on account and risk of the first purchasers.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, F.P. BALES, COTTON SWEEPINGS, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 50 and 66 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p. m. at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bagage, cotton seed, cotton picking, grain sweeping, boxes of Luggage, Bales of cotton, waste papers, iron wood, hemp, biddio bagging, bones, tamarind and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 18th November, 1903.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new, Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£87 13-16	= unchanged
3 do. Rentes	£98 1-4	= do.
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£101	= do.
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 13-16	= + 1-16

SILVER—

Spot in London	27 1-8	= unchanged
2 months hence	26 3-4	= + 1-16
Spot in New York	58 3-8	= + 1-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·18	= + 1-2
Berlin ,,	20·45 3-4	= + 1-4
New York Demand	4·83 3-8	= + 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	4 1-8 pr ct	= do.
6 ,, ,, ,, ,,	4 pr ct	= — 1-8
3 ,, ,, Fine Trade Bills	4 1-2 pr ct	= unchanged
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 5-8 pr ct	= do,

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3 1-2 pr ct	= do.
7 day market loans	3 5-8 pr ct	= do.

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £150,000 for Egypt.

Metals.—Copper Braziers £97 10s.
Yellow metal 6 1-4d.
Tin Plates 11s. 3d.
Bar Iron Belgian £5-0-0.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £10-15-0.
Basic Steel Bars £5-2-0.
Rubber—Para Rubber 3s. 10 1-4d.
Wheat Red Karachi, Nov.-Dec. Sellers, 28s. 3d.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, Nov.-Dec, Sellers, 31s. 9d. = plus 3d. Tone firm.
Rapeseed.—Brown, Nov.-Dec. Buyers, 32s. 3d, = plus 3d. Tone firm.
Linseed Bold, Dec.-Jan. Business done, 35s. 3d, = plus 3d. Tone steady firm.
Arrivals—Steamers Iseric, Bohemia, and Wensleydale.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 7,000. Spot 6·12 — 6. Egyptian, Fair Brown 8 3-4 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 70,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb-Mar.
5·92	5·88	5·86	5·87
—6	—7	—7	—6
Mar-Apl.	Apl-May	May-June	June.-July
5·86	5·85	5·85	5·84
—7	—7	—7	—7

July.-Aug. 5·82 —8

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	79,000
Do. last year	52,000
Exports to Great Britain	48,000
Do. do Continent	55,000
Mid-Uplands	11·20 — 20
Futures, month of Dec.	10·38 — 35
Do. do. March	11·00 — 30

In New Orleans—

Spot	10·13-16 — 3-16
Futures, month of Feb.	10·89 — 90
Do. do, May	11·16 — 29
Tone at close	Steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 16th November, 1903:—

Cotton	5,218 bales,
Wheat	31,614 cwts,
Linseed	4,393 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	4,794 ,,
Gingellyseed	18,572 ,,
Poppyseed	1,011 ,,
Groundnuts	151 ,,
Castorseed	10,378 ,,
Rice	5,015 ,,
Myrabollams	883 ,,
Cottonseed	6,821 ,,

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T.T.			1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight			D. A.1s. 4 9-32d.
Do	6	do	do 1s. 4 7-16d.
French Francs	3	do	do 170 3-4
Marks	3	do	do 139
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight	131
Shanghai	30	do	do 180
Japan	30	do	do 150

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone easier.

Cash	Rs. 98 6
1st Settlement	,, 98 4

Money Market.—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	3rd	Sept.	4 per cent
Bank of Bombay	do.	20th Aug.	3 do,
Bank of Bengal	do.	23rd Aug.	3 do,
Bank of Madras	do.	23rd July	4 do,

SEEDS—	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	1	0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	8	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready,	5	14	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready.,	5	15	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	5	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	21	8	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone steady but quiet.			
Howree Khandeish	24	0	0
15 per cent. Mixed	33	0	0
25 per cent. ,,	32	0	0
50 per cent. ,,	31	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

Pissi 91 per cent	Rs. 31-4
Club No. 1	,, 30-12
Hard Red	,, 24 to 24-4

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone.—Easier.

Estimated sales	7,000 bales.
Imports	17,000 ,,

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·78	5·75	5·72	5·72
—14	—13	—14	—15

Mar.-April	April-May.	May-June	June-July
5·72	5·71	5·71	5·71
—14	—14	—14	—14

July.-Aug. 5·69 —13

COTTON.—In sympathy with the drop in prices advised from the American markets this morning the local market opened very quiet at a decline of Rs. 2 to 3 on yesterday's closing rates. A further decline took place during the day, and a fair business has been done for export though there were more sellers than buyers at the close. After receipt of the Liverpool opener Sutta rates dropped to Rs. 237 for Good-Broach but closing prices are Rs. 238 for good Broach and Rs. 183 1-2 for fully good Bengals.

In ready cotton a moderate business has been done at full rates.

	Fine	F.-G	Gd.	Delivery.
Bengal, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	202	185	...	25 Jan.
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	204	194	...	,,
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.) ...	204	194	...	,,
Belati, (M.-G.) ...	226	218	...	,,
Khandeish, (M.-G.) ...	...	209	...	,,
Tulgaon do. ...	...	211	...	,,
Akola do. ...	228	220	...	,,
Khamagaum do. ...				
Karanja do. ...				
Damangaum Poolgaum (M-G.)	230	222	...	,,
Nagpur (M.-G.) ...	232	224	...	,,
Oomras good staple	235	227	...	,,
Broach (M.-G.) ...	250	...	238	25 Mar.
Do. do. ...	248	...	...	April.
Bhownugger (M.-G.) ...	238	228	...	Ap.-May,
Do. (H.-G.)	236	226	...	,,
Muthia	216	...	...	,,
S.-O. Dharwar	...	...	235	,,
Westerns	...	...	226	,,

A telegram dated Shanghai, the 16th instant, gives 7,000 bales of Indian yarns, and 2,000 bales of Japanese twist, as having been sold during the preceding fortnight; the rate of exchange on Bombay was Rs. 186 per 100 taels, there being an increase of from half to three quarters of a tael per bale in prices. Another telegram dated Shanghai 16th inst., reports the sale of 6,000 bales of Bombay yarns during the past fifteen days, leaving 32,000 bales as unsold, the market being firm and well maintained. Exchange on Bombay was quoted at Rs. 185½ per 100 tales.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger	Nil.
The Manchester Market has been	firm.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	87 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	98 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	104
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 13-16
Bar Silver	27 1-8

The sum of about £150,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

OUTRAM—November 9, at Oak Ridge, Naini Tal, the wife of the Rev Arthur Outram, of a son.
PANTIN—November 3, at Wardha, C P, the wife of Robert Gerald Pantin, I C S, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MOBERLY—BOWMAN—November 9, at St Stephens Church, Hazaribagh, by the Rev J Murrey-Arthur Norman Moberly, I C S, eldest son of J C Moberly, Esq, of asset Southampton, to Emily, second daughter of J Bowman, Esq, Hazaribagh.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 8m. Sun sets, 5h. 22m. High water, 10-34m. 11-22s. Low water, 4-30m. 4-24s.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
University Examination results—F. Ag.; S. Ag.; L. Ag.; F. C. E.; S. C. E.; and Intermediate Science.
G. I. P. Railway Camp at Dhond.
Novelty Theatre, London Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, per extra s. s. Trieste, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a. m. to-morrow.

NAVI WADY FAIR—The annual Hindu fair known as the Navi Wady Fair commences to-day in Dadysett Agiary Street and will last for eight days.

VURJEEVANDASS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of October the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 2,547, among them the number of new admissions was 724, being classified as stated below:—Hindus 414, Mussalmans 131, Parsees 33, Christians 114, and other class 32. The average daily attendance was 82.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.—Mr. John A. Kirkbride, cycle importer, carrying on business in No. 60, Tamarind Lane, Fort, has reported to the police the theft of his cycle valued at Rs. 200 from the passge in his place of business. It is stated by the complainant that the cycle was the only machine in Pombay answering to the following description. "It is a chainless Quadrant with mud-guards to both wheels enamelled green and Dunlop tyres."

MUSIC AT MESSRS. W. B. GREEN & CO.—By kind permission of Captain Codrington, the band of the 123rd Outram's Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredills, band master, commencing at 7 p. m., today:—

March .....The Stars and Stripes for ever...Sousa.
Overture .....La Rein dun jour.....Adams.
Valse.....Flower Show.....Coote.
Reminiscences of all Nations .....Godfrey.
Clarionet Solo..Les Alsachiennes .....Le Theire
Selection .....The Geisha .....Jones.
Galop .....Narren .....Gungl.

TRESPASS BY A COOK.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Draper charged E. Wilson, a cook, with being drunk and disorderly and with trespass. The accused was placed before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas on Monday on a charge of being drunk and disorderly and was fined Rs 4. Evidence showed that the accused had trespassed in the tent of Mrs. Fairweather near Wodehouse Bridge under the influence of liquor, and that time the lady did not prefer any charge against him. Yesterday morning he again paid a visit to the tent under the influence of liquor and was handed to the police. He was sentenced to eight days' rigorous imprisonment.

A PICK-POCKET.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Superintendent Williamson charged Hari Rama, a young Hindu, with stealing a piece of cloth from the pocket of one Abdul Hakim Mahomed. The evidence showed that on Monday afternoon the complainant was standing in a crowd at Masjid Bunder, when the accused put his hand into his pocket and took out a rag in which was tied up a small sample of yarn. The accused believing that in the rag was tied some money, put it into his pocket. A policeman in plain clothes detected him and arrested him on the spot. The accused who had a record of five previous convictions, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBED BY HIS "UNCLE".—Narayen Babaji, a dhobi, residing at Agar Bazaar, Mahim, has reported to the police that while his son Gunpat, aged nine years, was returning home from school on Monday afternoon he was met by a man name unknown. The latter told the lad that he was his maternal uncle, and asked him to go with him to see the fair. The boy believing in what the man said, went along with him from a lane in Agar Bazaar to Dadar Coombharwada. Here the supposed uncle told the boy "you had better take your ornaments off and give them to me to keep as we are approaching the fair and there are thieves about." Upon this the boy took off his person the ornaments which consisted of a pair of silver wristets, a pair of silver anklets, a gold armlet, and a silver waist chain, and handed them to his supposed uncle. The man then left the boy and cleared off. The ornaments were valued at Rs. 40.

COMPLAINANT FINED.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Abdulla Imambux, a dealer in bangles in Null Bazaar, with the theft of Rs. 20 belonging to Jagannath Parbhuraja, a hawker in kerosine oil re iding at Kurla. It appeared from the evidence that the complainant went to the accused's shop in Null Bazaar on Friday last to buy some bangles. An altercation took place between the parties over a transaction of certain bangles during the course of which the complainant struck the accused with his umbrella. The accused shouted out to the police sepoy in the locality, and when the latter came on the scene the complainant made a complaint to him that the accused had extracted the rupees from his pocket. The accused was searched by the police but no money was found on his person. The Magistrate held that the complaint was a false one and ordered the complainant to pay Rs. 15 to the accused as compensation.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	0	10
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Manaluxmi	0	1	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamalipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	1	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	9
Total	9	4	75
Total plague deaths to date	263,552	215,600	
Same date last year	16	18	98

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 512 as against 508 during the previous week. Of the total numbers 49 died of plague which showed a decrease of 5 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 686 which included 134 deaths from plague.

INOCULATION.

The statement of Plague Prophylactic issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay on the 16th November, is as under—Anand, 503 doses.

AT a Sunday-school convention held at Preston one speaker related how, when a Sunday-school class was asked who Paul was, a boy promptly answered, "Full-back for Swinton." A teacher at Blackburn in explaining the miracle of the five loaves and two fishes, asked his scholars if they had ever seen 20,000 people together. "Oh, ay!" replied a boy, "when Rovers play Preston North End."

LICENSES FOR BUFFALO STABLES.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, presiding in the Appeal Court yesterday, delivered judgment on an appeal in the matter of Haji Ismail Haji Esaac and Ahmed Moosa and another against the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay. It was an appeal from an order of Mr. Justice Russell made on the 24th August last. Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Khurdekar, Shripad, and Laud appeared for the appellant; and the Hon. Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown, and Co., appeared for the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in giving the judgment of the court, said it was true that, as contended by Mr. Davar and Mr. Robertson in these appeals, which were heard together, that the City of Bombay Municipal Act did not say in so many words that it was within the competence of the Municipal Commissioner either to grant or to withhold a license for the purposes of which cattle stables as he in his discretion thought fit. When, however, they compared the sections of the Act, dealing with licenses or "the written permission of the Commissioner," the discretionary power of the Commissioner appeared, in the opinion of their lordships, to follow by necessary implication. Section 479 says that "whenever it is provided in this Act that a license or a written permission may be given for any purpose," such license or written permission shall specify the conditions, etc., on which they are granted. This section, taken by itself, throws no light on the construction of section 394, upon which the decision here turned. Had that section stood alone, it might have been possible to construe the words "may be given" as a mere recital, not as conveying the meaning that a license may be refused in any given case if the Municipal Commissioner think fit. But there are other sections in the Act which show that whenever the Legislature intended that the power of refusal to grant a license or a written permission should be restricted, they have distinctly said so and specified the conditions of restriction. It was Section 403 of the Act, which furnished a clear clue to the meaning of Section 394. This letter related to licenses for using any premises for carrying on certain trades, whereas Section 403 relates to licenses for certain other purposes. The first clause of Section 403 provides that no person shall do the acts therein specified with out

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

Our Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18, 1903.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

It is impossible not to admire the patience and self-control of Japanese diplomacy in the present negociations. Her statesmen have every occasion for annoyance, for Russian complaints of Japanese aggressiveness are but idle and ridiculous. Reuter's Peking correspondent the other day informed us that the Japanese Government was dissatisfied with the progress of the negociations, and it has good reason to be. But the only protest which has been offered takes the form of an intimation that the Government is anxious to inform Parliament, when it meets in December, that an agreement has been concluded. Russia, however, makes no apparent effort to facilitate matters, except so far as military and naval reinforcements go. The fact exasperates the Japanese people, and it is contemplated that if no arrangement shall have been arrived at within the next fortnight the Opposition will demand war. They may, and probably will, be outvoted, but it is not possible to forecast the results of a Government defeat even yet. The attitude of Russia in connection with the country, out of which she ousted Japan eight years ago, has been such that she dared not have assumed towards any other country, and perhaps none other would have tolerated the provocation Japan has received. As the leading organ put the case the other day: All that Japan desires is "to guarantee beyond dispute her legitimate interests in Korea, already stipulated for by treaty; and in the light of Russia's gradual absorption of Manchuria and expansion along the Korean border, no one can call this desire unnecessary." Eight years ago when Japan had thrashed China, she demanded, as the terms of peace, the cession of the island of Formosa and the payment of a large war indemnity; as pledge for the permanency of the new regime she had established in Korea she claimed to retain possession of the Liaotung peninsula, with the fortress of Port Arthur which she had occupied during the war. In considering Japan's attitude in the present negociations it is necessary to remember that the war was waged to secure the peace and independence of Korea and to abolish the nominal right of suzerainty which China had exercised at Seoul; Japan at the same time seeking to interpose a permanent barrier between Chinese influence and the peninsular kingdom over which her own ascendancy was intended to be henceforth paramount. It was a legitimate aspiration, and one which the British Foreign Office alone regarded with approval.

Russia gave China an assurance that although Li Hung-chang might accept Japan's terms, she would not permit them to be fulfilled so far as the Liaotung peninsula was concerned. Backed by France and Germany, Russia insisted on the peninsula being relinquished. But China profited little. The presence of Japan was pronounced to be a permanent threat to the independence of China as well as of Korea and a danger to the peace of the Far East. As a contributor to "Blackwood" remarks: "The fruits of a great war which Japan was not allowed to reap have been gathered in by Russia, almost without an effort, and Port Arthur, which was scarcely more than a toy pistol when the Japanese wrested it from the Chinese, has been converted by the Russians into one of the most formidable fortresses of the world, the naval base of the most powerful fleet that has ever displayed the Russian ensign, the head-quarters of a Russian army, which is constantly being reinforced from Europe, the terminus of a great transcontinental railway, connecting the Baltic and the Black Sea with the Pacific Ocean and the seat of a great Russian viceroyalty." No greater humiliation for Japan could possibly be conceived; the prospect of a greater seems before her, for she recognises that unless she is prepared to resist that, the absorption of Korea is but the next step, for Russian evacuation of Manchuria is a dream of which we shall never see the realisation. Japanese statesmen are fully aware of this and that if they must fight Russia there is no time like the present. Japan is well armed, both ashore and afloat. She has warlike stores, coal and provisions to carry her through an indefinite period of warfare, and for months past she has steadily imported further supplies wherewith to meet emergencies. Then why not go to war and drive the Bear out of Korea and out of Manchuria? The Japanese people who smart under the indignities thrust upon their country, do not know, but her statesmen do, that this task accomplished there would remain the greater one of holding it, an undertaking which would involve enormous charges on their country's resources, both military and financial. They have good cause, therefore, to exercise the patience and equanimity at which all Europe marvels.

There are those who remind us that the responsibilities which Great Britain contracted under the Anglo-Japanese Agreement of 1902 are so serious that any question which may involve Japan in war must be of the deepest concern to us; and who complains that amidst the turmoil of party strife at home we overlook the fact that the failure of delicate negociations now progressing "may mean peace or war all the world over." The text of the Agreement between the Governments of Great Britain and Japan records that the High Contracting Parties "actuated solely by a desire to maintain the status quo and general peace in the extreme east, being, moreover, specially interested and territorial integrity of the Empire of China and the Empire of Korea and in securing opportunities in those countries for the commerce and industry of all nations." Two articles in that agreement define our position very clearly. Article II reads: If either Great Britain or Japan, in the defence of their respective interests as above described, should become involved in war with another Power, the other High Contracting Party will maintain a strict neutrality and use its efforts to prevent other Powers from joining in hostilities against its ally. Article III says: If in the above event any other Power or Powers shall join in hostilities against that ally the other High Contracting Party will come to its assistance, and will conduct the war in common and make peace in mutual agreement with it. Thus a war with Russia only would not involve us. We are only to endeavour to induce Russia to act fairly and honestly. And that at present is the object of our Ministers. If another Power joined Russia then we should perforce take up arms for Japan. No such contingency threatens. We may make our minds easy on that score, at the same time hoping that our admirable little ally may not be forced by her impatient and ultra-patriotic subjects into a war which, though amply justified by the unprincipled action of Russia, would result in little, if any, permanent good.

THE THIBET MISSION. The expedition which is now preparing to enter the hitherto forbidden land of Thibet will be a startling experience for the lamas. The news of the British preparations has travelled across the country and beyond even to Peking, gathering much in detail on the way; and there is consequent trepidation that the veil of the city of Lhasa is at last to be rent by a hostile invading force. Thibet is to be shaken out of its isolation, and if Colonel Younghusband's force does not directly attempt to penetrate to the capital of the Dalai Lama, as the Thibetans and Chinese believe it will, the mystery of that city will not be hidden from the world much longer. There has been a not unnatural outcry of vexation in the St. Petersburg press against the action of the Indian Government in despatching this expedition, and in Peking it is stated that many members of the Chinese Goverment inclined towards Russia have secretly memorialised the Dowager Empress to appeal to Russia for help and advice. But in all that is being done the Government of India are acting perfectly within their treaty rights. In 1890 an agreement was signed binding China and Thibet to give facilities for trade across the Sikkim frontier. The signing of that convention, however, did not conclude the negotiations, which were protracted for four years longer. In 1894 what was believed to be a working agreement was arrived at. By this treaty Yatung, a town in the Chumbi Valley on the Indian-Thibet frontier was to be opened for trade, and an Indian and a Chinese Official were to be stationed there. For the first five years all articles, except munitions of war, drugs, and intoxicating liquors were to pass free of duty, the import of Indian tea being prohibited for the same period. Over nine years have elapsed since the treaty was concluded, but neither China nor Thibet have exhibited any desire to fulfil the obligations they undertook. On the contrary they have put every obstacle in the way of their execution and of further negotiation. Compelled at last to press for a settlement of the question of trade relations, the Government of India despatched Colonel Younghusband to confer with Thibetan and Chinese Commissioners. The British Commissioner, however, only succeeded in gaining a disagreeable experience of Chinese and Thibetan methods of procrastination, accentuated by denials of treaty obligations. After prolonged delays at Khamba Jong on various pretexts, enlivened by raids on the cattle of the British escort and the seizure of some of the people following the mission, the patience of the Indian Government was exhausted. Colonel Younghusband returned to Simla to confer with the authorities, and the decision to send an expedition into Thibet was the result. It is the only method of making clear to the Thibetans that treaty obligations are binding and cannot be disregarded without risk. The presence of the British force in the Chumbi Valley and within a hundred and fifty miles of Lhassa should have a very rapid effect upon the minds of the Dalai Lama and his Councillors whose acceptance of the inevitable may be rendered easier by the very wise advice tendered by the Government of Nepaul. Nepaul is bound by treaty to assist Thibet in resisting invasion, and in the circumstances she gives her neighbour the very best assistance in her power by strongly advising her upon the right course to take. Thibet's attitude towards British representations and the friendliness displayed towards Russia during recent years have been founded on ignorance of Great Britain's ability to support her claims. Colonel Younghusband's force and what may follow if it be not immediately effective will be an amazing revelation to the lamas.

AGRICULTURE IN BENGAL. A good deal of progress was made last year by the agricultural branch of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture of Bengal, and the report shows that the operations were on intelligent lines calculated to be of considerable benefit to the agriculture of the province as a whole. The most interesting feature of the year's work was probably the continuation of the enquiries with reference to the effect of the imposition of countervailing duties. Unfortunately the result of these enquiries was not satisfactory, and it is stated that so far as can be ascertained the countervailing duties imposed upon imported sugar have not had the effect of stimulating the indigenous cultivation of the product or of arresting the decay of the sugar refining industry. Mr. C. G. H. Allen reports that beet sugar is cheaper and better refined than native refined sugar, and was naturally on that account increasing in popularity. The prejudice against foreign sugar appears to be disappearing, and the desired effect of the recent legislation has not been attained in any way. Another enquiry which will greatly interest those connected with the jute industry had to do with the alleged deterioration of Indian jute. A number of experiments were conducted in various places, but the results were inconclusive, and the report would seem to show that the fault does not lie so much in the fibre itself as in the injudicious methods of drying used by the cultivators, and the fact that the fibre is often deliberately watered by the middle men in order to increase its weight. The committee appointed to conduct the inquiry have suggested legislation on the lines of the Bombay Cotton Frauds Act which would make improper watering of jute a penal offence. The Government Resolution in the report merely records the fact and offers no comment. It is, therefore, impossible from this document to gain any idea of what the Government attitude is. We notice, too, that Mr. Allen suggests the establishment of demonstrative farms in each district. We believe that some such scheme now exists in the Central Provinces. However, Government appear to think the proposal too ambitious at present, and have decided that the Research Station with an Agricultural College attached to it, which is shortly to be instituted in Bengal, should in future form the nucleus of all research work, and that around this centre should be grouped experimental farms. There is little doubt that the proposal of Government will have valuable results, but on the other hand the scheme suggested by Mr. Allen would undoubtedly have had the more immediate effect and would have brought more closely home to the ryot the necessity of the employment of improved and more intelligent methods. The remainder of the report is mainly devoted to recording the results of the routine work of the department during the year.

RUSSIAN EXPEDITION TO MONGOLIA. The Russian "Scientific" Mongolian expedition according to the "Deutsche Japan-Post" started early in June last from Kansk in the Government of Yeniseisk, under the leadership of W. L. Popows. It consists of twenty persons altogether, taking fifty pack-horses with them. Among the members of the expedition are the military topographer N. A. Toporkow, and the natural historian, I. N. Woronow, sent by the Imperial Geographical Society. For escort there are four Cossacks of the Siberian regulars who can also act as interpreters of the Mongolian, Buratish, and Kirghiz languages. To the scientific section of the expedition is attached a commercial sub-section, which carries samples of Russian merchandise and whose business it is to study the tastes and prejudices of the Mongolians. The expedition travels from Kansk over the Sajanskishen mountain range to the chief cities of North-Western Mongolia, Kobdo, and Uljassutai. The journey is to last over six months. It is believed that the expedition will return by Irkutsk. The intention is to make scientific observations, to regulate the Russian and Mongolian frontier, and to settle the line of a direct road from Kansk to Mongolia.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental, with the outward mails of the 6th instant, left Aden at 1 p. m. on Monday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a. m. on Saturday next.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the week ending 3rd October amounted to Rs. 1,338. The total earnings from 1st July to 3rd October were Rs. 17,516.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 3rd October amounted to Rs. 2,641, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 342. The total earnings from 1st July to 3rd October were Rs. 31,317, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 7,622.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 3rd October amounted to Rs. 10,830, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,953 The total earnings from 1st July to 3rd October were Rs. 1,12,158, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 8,053.

A FRONTIER correspondent states that affairs in the State of Dir, through which the direct route to Chitral lies, are somewhat unsatisfactory. Certain of the Swat clans owning allegiance to the Nawab are growing restless, while his own subjects are discontented with his rule, matters are further complicated by the bitter enmity existing between two of his sons. It is not surprising therefore, that the Nawab has given up all idea of a pilgrimage to Mecca.

A RESOLUTION of the Government of Bombay on the Customs Administration Report for the past year states:—The Governor in Council agrees with the Commissioner that the administration of the Department during the year was satisfactory. Mr. Jenkins is requested to submit a full explanation of the large increase during the year in exports of silver in bond to Kashmir and to report what precautions have been taken to prevent a repetition of the transactions which took place in 1897 and 1898.

THE Militia system on the North-West Frontier has worked so well of late that it is now intended to increase the Wana corps so as to permit of the eventual withdrawal of the troops at that outpost. The Militia in the Tochi Valley are also to have an addition of 400 men, the regular garrison at Miranshah being dispensed with in due course. The Mahsuds and their neighbours are still behaving in an exemplary manner, and it is proposed to open up the Idak-Thall and Thall-Bannu routes by tribal agency, allowances being granted in return for the safeguarding of the roads.

THE Finance and Commerce Department of the Government of India have published correspondence which has passed between the Government of India and the Secretary of State on the subject of the "double income tax. A memorial was forwarded to the India Office submitting that all income which is subject to the payment of Indian income-tax should, to the extent of that tax, be relieved from the payment of income tax in the United Kingdom. Lord George Hamilton in his reply forwards correspondence with the Treasury showing that his Majesty's Government are unable to accept the suggestion made in the memorial.

THE Indian "Army List" for the quarter beginning the 1st October has only just been issued, the delay in publication having arisen in connection with the renumbering of regiments. The volume now extends to 1,100 pages, and for the first time the numbers of Cavalry regiments and Infantry battalions ran consecutively. It will take a long time for the Army and the public in India to become accustomed to the new numbering, but gradually the identity of units will be recognised. At Home, however, no one will attempt to follow the changes; and as regards the Native Cavalry we may expect to hear some critical remarks on the plan adopted. The absence of the distinguishing word "Indian" is sure to be commented upon when titles such as 4th Lancers, 5th Cavalry, 7th Lancers, &c., are seen, and it would not be surprising if a modification in this respect had to be made. Titles such as 3rd Skinner's Horse, 9th Hodson's Horse, 18th Tiwara Lancers, are excellent in every way, and cannot be improved upon.—"Pioneer."

A FORMER ENVOY TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE MAN AND HIS MISSION.

THE mission of the Viceroy to Persia naturally recalls those of Sir John Malcolm to the same country in 1800, 1808, and 1810, respectively, and he ought to have an additional interest to Bombay readers, because of his having been a former Governor of the Presidency. His mission resembled that of the Viceroy—in that it was undertaken to counteract the policy of the French, as that of our own day is for the purpose of counteracting that of Russia. Malcolm's first mission was in the year 1800. At the close of 1799 he was appointed by Lord Wellesley to proceed as Envoy to the Court of Persia to induce that country to form an alliance with Great Britain. He arrived at Teheran in December, 1800, and was successful in negotiating favourable treaties, both political and commercial, and then returned to Bombay by way of Baghdad in May, 1801. This was his first mission. In 1808 he was again sent on a mission to Persia, but was prevented from getting beyond Bushire. Being re-appointed in 1810, he managed, on this occasion, to procure a favourable reception at Court, but his embassy was without any substantial result, in a political sense, but through no fault of his. It had this good result, however, in that he was able to gain an immense mass of information which he afterwards incorporated in his works on Persia. These, which are very interesting and brightly written, include "Sketches of Persia," published anonymously in 1827, and "Persia, a Poem," also published anonymously in 1814, together with his most ambitious work on that country, the "History of Persia," published in two quarto volumes in 1815. Such, then, is a brief account of the mission which laid the foundations of that intimacy which has ever since existed between the two countries, and if any of our readers are in search of an interesting and amusing book let them take up Malcolm's "Sketches of Persia," and they will be well repaid for the time spent in its perusal.

Sir John Malcolm, G. C. B., soldier, diplomatist, administrator, and author, was born on May 2nd, 1769, at Burnfoot of Esk, near Langholm, Dumfriesshire, Scotland. He received a cadetship in the Indian Army at the early age of twelve, and in April, 1783, he landed at Madras, and shortly afterwards joined his regiment at Vellore. Having devoted himself to the study of Persian he was appointed to the staff of Lord Cornwallis as Persian Interpreter in the year 1792, but two years afterwards was compelled by ill-health to leave for England. He returned to India four years afterwards, and became Military Secretary to Sir A. Clarke, then Commander-in-Chief at Madras, and afterwards occupied the same post under his successor, General Harris, in 1798, being selected as Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad by Lord Wellesley. In this capacity he highly distinguished himself by the manner in which he carried out the difficult task of disbanding the French Corps in the pay of the Nizam, the first marked example of his great diplomatic skill. The following year saw the beginning of his close intimacy with Colonel Arthur Wellesley, under the walls of Seringapatam, which, in a short time, ripened into a life-long friendship. In this same year also he acted as first Secretary to the Commission appointed to settle the Mysore Government, and also his appointment as envoy to the court of Persia, to which we have already alluded. On his return from that highly successful mission in May, 1801, he held for some time the post of Private Secretary to Lord Wellesley, and two years later was appointed to the Mysore Residency. At the close of the Mahratta War, in 1804, and again in 1805, he negotiated important treaties with Sindhia and Holkar, and in 1806, in addition to seeing the arrangements arising out of these alliances carried efficiently out, he directed the arduous work of reducing the immense body of irregular native troops, a species of work in which he had already shown peculiar proficiency. Then followed his second and third missions to Persia. After the last, in 1811, he sailed for England, and shortly after his arrival was knighted. His leisure was devoted to literary work, and especially to the preparation of his "History of Persia." Six years later, in 1817, two years after Waterloo, he returned to India, and Lord Moira appointed him Political Agent in the Deccan, with eligibility for military command. He now had a spell of military work, for as Brigadier-General, under Sir T. Hislop, he served against the Mahrattas and Pindharis, and took a distinguished part in the victory of Mehidpur, fought on December 21st, 1817, and also in the subsequent pursuit of the fugitives and likewise in determining the conditions of peace and in settling the country. Four years later he returned once more to England, where he remained for six years, coming back to India in 1827 as Governor of Bombay. In this office he promoted various useful administrative measures and economical reforms.

Malcolm left India for the last time in 1830, and shortly after his arrival in England entered Parliament as member for Launceston, and, like many other eminent men, was an active opponent of the Reform Bill. Three years later he died of paralysis. In addition to the works already mentioned he was the author of a "Sketch of the Political History of India since 1784," in 1811, and 1826; a "Sketch of the Sikhs"; "Observations on the Disturbances in the Madras Army"; "A Memoir of Central India, 2 vols."; and "Life of Robert, Lord Clive." His biography has been written by J. W. Kaye. ("Life and Correspondence of Major-General Sir John Malcolm, G. C. B.") Malcolm is an instance, not uncommon in India, of a soldier being deflected from his own profession into administrative channels, for in his own department he did but little, and even the distinguished part which he played in the victory of Mehidpur, together with his subsequent work of following up the fugitives, would not have led to his name being chronicled in any record of great Anglo-Indians. It is his administrative work which led to this and also his diplomatic talents, for his success in administration was largely due to his diplomatic tact. His purely Indian record is a notable one, including, as it does, his sterling work at Hyderabad and at Mysore, in the Deccan, and at Bombay. The first including the extremely difficult task of disbanding the French troops; the second, the negotiating important treaties with Sindhia and Holkar, and the work of again reducing an immense body of troops, perhaps the more difficult because of their being native and irregular; the third, the determining the conditions of peace and settling the country after the victory of Mehidpur; and, lastly, his by-no-means passive period as Governor of Bombay, marked, as it was, by economical reforms and useful administrative measures. This young cadet evidently came to India with a purpose, as is seen by his soon devoting himself to the study of Persian, which had the beneficial result of leading to an appointment on the staff, and which, we may almost say, was the foundation of his career; an example to the young officer of how important it is for such an one to take up some branch beyond his mere routine work: at the present day, Russian might, with profit, be acquired.

But notwithstanding his great purely Indian record, it is undoubtedly his missions to Persia which have caused him to stand out in a more marked manner than some other Anglo-Indians of equal fame; for these long journeys beyond the frontiers to the Court of a power, then but little known, added the element of picturesqueness to his career. Active to the last, even when he had returned to England finally, he would not rest, but entered Parliament as member for Launceston. If he was short-sighted in opposing the Reform Bill he was, at any rate, in good company, and doubtless had he lived longer he would have changed his views on that great measure. Dying at the age of sixty-eight this soldier, diplomatist, administrator, and author had crammed much into his term of years, and the name of Malcolm will ever remain one of the most notable in Indian annals, not the least testimonial to his ability and worth being his life-long friendship with the great Duke.

W. W. D.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BULGARIAN CONSPIRACY.

A Military Plot.

140 OFFICERS CASHIERED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

A conspiracy among the younger Bulgarian officers to create a frontier incident and force a war with Turkey has been discovered at Sofia, and one hundred and forty of them have been removed from the Army.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 17.

A special cablegram from the Pioneer's London correspondent says:—It is believed that the Bulgarian plot is anti-dynastic.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COLONIES AND PREFERENCES.

New Zealand's Scheme.

INCREASED DUTIES ON FOREIGN PRODUCTS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

Mr. Seddon, the New Zealand Premier, has proposed in the New Zealand Parliament to increase the existing duties on specified manufactures when they are not British by twenty to fifty per cent. after March. Tea grown in British dominions to be free and on that grown in foreign dominions a twenty per cent. increase.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

Mr. Premier Seddon also proposes to conclude reciprocal agreements with foreign countries.

THE THIBET EXPEDITION.

Chumbi Valley to be Occupied.

NEPAUL'S ADVICE TO THIBET.

SUGGESTED BRITISH ALLIANCE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

Reuter is informed that it has been decided to occupy the Chumbi Valley which is the key to Thibet and to advance to Gyangtse 150 miles from Lhassa.

It is probable that the expedition will include some British troops.

The Premier of Nepaul, which country is bound by Treaty to assist Thibet in resisting invasion, has sent a strong despatch to Lhassa, protesting against the Thibetans' attitude, and warning them that in view of the circumstances Nepaul's assistance will be limited to advice which is embodied in nine paragraphs, strongly urging the Thibetans to come to terms with the British.

It dwells upon the advantages Nepaul has derived from her relations with Great Britain and is sure a similar alliance would be equally beneficial to Thibet.

The despatch incidentally refers to previous rumours about negotiations between Thibet and Russia and Thibet's denial of the same which has enabled Nepaul to continue friendly relations with Thibet.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

A Private Concern.

THE RAISING OF CAPITAL.

In view of the hopelessness of obtaining French official participation in the Bagdad Railway, the German and French groups have privately arranged the former to provide forty per cent. of the capital and the latter thirty per cent. and the Anatolian Railway ten per cent.

THE KING AND QUEEN OF ITALY.

Arrival at Cherbourg.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

The King and Queen of Italy arrived at Cherbourg yesterday, and were welcomed at the station by the Mayor and Prefect, and then went on board the Victoria and Albert, being saluted by the French and British Squadrons.

Their Majesties dined on board the yacht last night.

THE FAR EAST.

The Opening of Korean Ports.

UNITED STATES' ATTITUDE.

It is explained at Washington that the United States is co-operating with Great Britain and Japan to secure the opening of Yongampho besides Wiju.

COUNTERFEIT COINERS.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 17.

Three counterfeit coiners who were recently arrested by the police have been committed by the City Magistrate to take their trials in the Sessions Court.

LORD KITCHENER'S ACCIDENT.

A REPLY TO NUMEROUS INQUIRIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 17.

Telegrams are pouring in this morning, and the Commander-in-Chief has issued the following notice:—"Owing to the great number of telegrams received since his accident Lord Kitchener finds it impossible to answer all personally, and consequently wishes to express through the medium of the press his sincere thanks for the many kind messages which have been sent to him."

The Commander-in-Chief had a sleeping draught last night and slept fairly well and is suffering much less pain to-day.

POONA, NOVEMBER 17.

Lord Kitchener, who met with a riding accident at Simla and broke his leg, and who was expected to arrive in Poona on the 24th instant, will not be able to come, so all preparations made for him have been cancelled.

MR. BOURDILLON AT BANGALORE.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME FROM THE TRADES' ASSOCIATION.

BANGALORE, NOVEMBER 17.

In the course of his reply to a deputation from the Bangalore Trades' Association who presented him with an address of welcome at the Residency to-day Mr. Bourdillon said he had left many firm friends behind him in Calcutta among members of Trades' Association there. He always recognised such institutions, Chambers of Commerce, and other non-official bodies as valuable adjuncts to Government, and he had frequently received much counsel and advice from members of those bodies in Bengal. The Bangalore Association had recently asked that the present Municipal President, Mr. Lloyd, be continued in his office for some years. In reply to this Mr. Bourdillon remarked to the deputation that nobody recognises more fully than he does the importance of continuity of policy in administrative affairs, but he was afraid it would be difficult to grant their request, as the Presidentship was inextricably mixed up with the appointments of Collector and District Magistrate of the civil and military station, but he hoped during his office to advance this matter to their advantage. Secondly, he approved of their request to nominate a representative for a seat on the Municipal Commission as a reasonable and sound one, and said that steps were being taken to give effect to the application. The services of Major Joly de Lotbiniere, R.E., have been further lent to the Mysore State up to 1907 to enable him to carry out the Cauvery Power Extension Scheme for which 20 lakhs were recently sanctioned.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS SEVERED.

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 17.

Referring to France and Siam the "Pioneer's" London correspondent states it is alleged that Franco-Siamese diplomatic relations have been broken off.

THE PANAMA REVOLT.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE CANAL.

A special cablegram from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London, the 16th instant, says it is stated that prior to the Panama revolt President Roosevelt had determined to ask the Congress to use force to obtain the Panama Canal route.

THE FLOODS IN MADRAS.

VILLAGES WASHED AWAY,

MANY LIVES LOST.

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 17.

No further floods are reported. The repairs to the north-east line of the Madras railway are proceeding apace.

The Palar river in the Salem District is said to have risen 10 feet above the previous record. A number of villages have been washed away, and fifty lives, it is ascertained, have been lost; but the village people say 500 have perished. Many poor people have lost their all, and much distress prevails.

Mailpatti station platform was several feet under water; two sidings were carried bodily away, and the bridge is in a precarious state.

DEATH OF MR D. S. GARUD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, NOVEMBER 17.

The Dhulia public deeply regrets to record the death of the honourable Mr. D. S. Garud, B. A., Solicitor of the Bombay High Court, which took place at the residence at four o'clock in the morning on the 14th instant.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

New regulations for the Indian Army Reserve of Officers are published in Indian Army Orders in suppersession of all previous orders on the subject.

ARRIVALS: NOVEMBER 16.—Duncan, Lieut Beng, 9th Goorkha Rifles, from leave, from England

Roberts, Major, Beng, D.A.A.G., Oudh District, from leave, from England.

Daun, Major, Bo., J.A.G., from furlough, from England.

Leslie, Major, Bo, 30th Lancers, on leave, from Aurangabad.

Meyer, Major, Bo., I.M.S., from furlough, from England.

Leslie, Bt.-Major, Bo, R.E., from leave, from England.

Morton, Capt., Punj., 47th Sikhs, from leave, from England.

Porteous, Vety.-Lieut., Punj, A.V.D., on duty, from Peshawar.

Sanjana, Lieut.-Col, Ms., I.M.S., from furlough from England.

DEPARTURES: November 16.—Farran, Lieut., Ms., R.F.A., to rejoin, to Secunderabad.

Daun, Major, Bo., J.A.G., on duty, to Allahabad.

Strong, Lieut., Bo., 108th Infantry, on duty, to Mhow.

Gould, Lieut., Beng, Misc. Dept., on duty, from Lucknow.

Duncan, Lieut, Beng., 9th Goorkha Rifles, to rejoin to Lansdowne.

Parker, Capt. Punj. R.A., from leave to Allahabad.

Norton, Capt, Punj., 47th Sikhs, to rejoin to Sialkot.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

THE GOUPIL GALLERY.

"LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS."

A STEINWAY HALL CONCERT.

LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

THE autumn collection in Waterloo-place is a gathering of the customary excellences. Never too often can we meet the freshness of even a minor Corot. The one exhibited here is hardly a sketch, yet in parts it has not the master's completeness; the light is more than usually brilliant, The example of Jacque's strong art is, like many another most realistic and yet pictorial; the unsympathetic oak-tree, drawn by a master, stands darkly above the scurried flock of sheep; such a picture cannot be called either dull or cold, for it is full of intelligence and power, but hard and sombre it is, without heart or mystery. There is a small Diaz—one of the "Scenes Orientales"—which presents a front of rich paint in the bright solid surface of masonry and figures, with a little gorgeous glimpse of distance and horizon; the blue of the sky hardly seems to aid to the characteristic beauty—for the Diaz is more himself at a pearly window or if out in the world, still covered in by a darkened sky. One of his best disciples, M. Fantin Latour, is represented by one of his figure groups, too rarely seen; "Maternity" has three little figures chiefly in that soft gloom which is mysterious chiefly because it is beautiful; the small space of sparkling sky is behind them. In the Diaz the sun paints the wall and the figures; in M. Fantin Latour's picture it draws them, and leaves them to the colouring of the shadow side of the sky. M. Jose Weiss keeps the light from our eyes in his fine landscape "Frensham Pond, Hampshire," by a great brown oak with branches stretching across the sky, so that we see keenly, from the dark the lovely gleam that follows a cloud shadow over the water and the distance. Mr. Peppercorn has an invariable dignity, and his almost too simple sail is a majestic little picture; a green opaque colour seems to have become habitual in his twilights it looks, here and in "Crepuscule, as though the painter had taken it as a kind of safeguard against the danger of sentimental twilight colours, and it is somewhat less than beautiful.

M. Le Sidaner has no such weakness as the fear of commonplace; he takes the most easily intelligible beauties of natural fact, and renders them with a keen freshness and delight in the charm that has survived all the bad pictures since the beginning of landscape-painting. His manner is singular—less so this year than last—but his vision and the scene before it are well known. In clair de Lune he paints the front of waits houses in full-faced moonlight under a rather light sky, against which waver a row of dark trees. This is unquestionably beautiful paint, the application of the colour has elegance and charm; the work is complete and full. Some passages of Mr. Clausen's painting of landscapee hayrick, and tree in last year's Academy are alone, in any recent work, in their resemblance to M. Le Sidaner's fine execution. In La Boucherie the shop takes a quiet place behind glass at a corner of a deserted gabled street in early evening in a village generally rosecoloured, with light lowand tiled roofs. All students of streets have remarked the glow of colour in butcher's shops at that hour. M. Le Sidaner does not make the butcher's wares conspicuous; beauty of colour rather lurks there than appears. One wall of the gallery is occupied by the landscapes of Mr. Robert Fowler, who exhibits at Goupil's for the first time, and shows an unquestionable cleverness. If an effect of small detail brought about, not by minuteness or niggling, but by large and easy handling, is much to be desired his success is patent. His work, however, is hardly interesting; the universal high tone is not luminous although, the aim has been evidently at a general light of land and sky. Among the few watercolours and pastels are interiors by M. Leon Lhermitte and M. Israels, the work of the former being at the first glance less attractive because he has not faced the window, but has lighted the room from the side, whereas all Israels dazzles us softly and fills the room with uncertain shadows. The Cattle Drinking of M. W. Maris is admirably fresh and M. Mauve's Team of Oxen an excellent slight drawing

Of all foreign plays probably the best known in England is La Dame aux Camelias, and Signora Duse's impersonation of the hapless Marguerite is no new thing to London audiences. The piece was not included in the repertoire originally announced but the Censor's refusal to license L'Autre Motif has led Signora Duse to revive it, as also La Princesse Georges, which is billed for Saturday. La Dama is hardly a great play; it is scrappy, as pieces adapted from novels are apt to be, and the illness from which the heroine finally dies is purely accidental to the main theme. But the drama gives scope for fine acting, and fine acting of more than one kind, Mme. Bernhardt is great in it, Signora Duse, who takes the low road while Mme. Bernhard takes the high, is no less great. Her reconciling art minimises the repulsiveness of the heroine's ailment; indeed it is her heart rather than her lungs that is affected. As when she appeard three years back at the Lyceum, she is most impressive in the scene with her lover's father—in this scene only does she suffer Margeret to lose her self-control, and the outburst gains enormously in effect from her previous self-suppression—and in her death scene, which she now renders somewhat differently. She now faces Armand when he enters the room, sees him coming, and does not fell his presence instinctively. Another small difference to be noted is that she seems to cry out his name far more frequently. Thus, not only when dying she clings to him, but when in the preceding act he makes his maddened speech, and she seeks to check it. The varying shades of intonation, of meaning, and of feeling in the score or so of repetit ons of this one word would alone stamp Signora Duse as one of the most exquisite instruments that love and woe have ever taken in hand. Otherwise the impersonation is much as before, plus a wig which is less unbecoming than some of those to which Signora Duse has treated us. Signor Rossapina is again the Armand, and an excellent Armand he is, the young man's infatuation being especially well portrayed. One has learned from this visit nothing concerning Signora Duse that one did not already know. With Signor Rossapina it is different. To the eye, a figure far from romantic, indeed not especially attractive in any way, he has shown marvellous versatility, doing nothing ill and much astonishingly well, his Giovanni in Francesca da Rimini being perhaps the finest of a series of very remkable performances.

On Thursday night, at the Steinway hall, the "Chaplain Trio" gave one of their "Historical Chamber Concerts," the proceeds of which are to be devoted to various charities. The first item of their programme was Henry Purcell's "Golden Sonata" for two violins and figured bass accompaniment, arranged by G. Jensen. These artists played with genuine taste and with a real sentiment for the contemporary feeling of Purcell's own period at its musical best. It is impossible to hear Purcell without realising how true he was to his artistic ideals, how finely-gifted he was in all points of complex composition, and also how delicate a sentiment he possessed towards every inspiration that was not rejected by his busy brain. In his Violin Sonata in G minor—the only sonata, by the way ever written by Purcell for the violin alone—the violinist played with much sympathy, although (it may be said) without quite the treatment which would probably have been accorded to the work by a contemporary artist. The accompaniment had been arranged from the original figured bass by Sir Frederick Bridge. In Jean Philippe Rameau's Trio for Piano, Violin, and Violoncello the three ladies in question played quite admirably; but the work, frankly, despite its historical interest, is scarcely first rate; it is the third of six Clavecin concerti pieces by this particular composer. Miss Hilda Wilson was the vocalist of the evening, and sang "On the Backs of Allan Water" with so much sympathy with the heroine of the occasion that one quite forgot, for the moment, how extremely bad is the melody which celebretes her troubles. After all, Mr. Paul Rubens, when he wrote "The Miller's Daughter," practically repeated the old success of the ancient heroine whose disconsolate parents had sought her by the banks of Allan Water. Mrs. Hylton Dale, during a short interval said a few words concerning the work of the Douglas Nursery, an institution which obviously calls for the sympathy of charitable hearts. She, in a quietly effective manner, informed her audience that a rich Jewess had promised her £1,000 for the charity on the previous day and with somewhat mordant sarcasm, Mrs. Dale remarked that she did not expect such charity from every other religious persuation, seeing that the Home for Aged Jews was one of the three institutions for which she pleaded. It may be hoped that a concert such as this, which is patronised by many people of the highest distinction, the names of whom it would be impossible to detail, will do some real good towards furthering the interests of the charity which on the part of its promoters is genuinely sincere in its objects, no less than in its unselfish ambitions.

The Renaissance has opened its theatrical season with a brilliant piece from the pen of M. Alfred Capus and M. Emmanuel Arene. M. Capus, of course, has a reputation almost as great in London as in Paris, where he has come to be regarded as one of the few authors capable of preserving the French stage from decadence. His new comedy marks a certain advance, it is true, along that path which seems to be the natural progress of the French dramatist, that is to say it is fuller of modern tendencies than his earlier work. Consequently, it is less adapted for exportation than such a play as "La Chatelaine." But, in its own way, it is an admirable piece of work, full of that special quality of character delineation which makes each scene real and living. Perhaps the change we have noted in the spirit of the author, resulting as it does in a certain lack of vigour and pleasant freshness, comes in part from the new conditions under which he is working. M. Capus is associated for the first time with M. Arene, a deputy, a well-known journalist and theatrical critic on the "Figaro." The story has to do with an intriguing woman, whence the title "L'Aiversaire," who casts her baneful influence over a hitherto happy and contented menage. Maurice and Marianne Darlay are well off. He, as a barrister, only takes up the cases that interest him. The adversary presents herself in the person of Mme. Breautin, a friend of Marianne, and a thorough woman of the world. She preaches discontent. Darlay should bestir himself, she whispers, and make a name in the world. But Darlay does not bestir himself, at least not in her way. When a cause celebre comes along—the defence of a rich but fraudulent financier—he says it is not interesting and lets it go to a young and ambitious friend. The case is won; the young barrister becomes the lion of Parisian society and Marianne has her head turned by it all. The barrister pays court to her, and she falls a victim to his flattery. And it is the adversary who has been behind it all. The result is divorce. One of the most powerful episodes in the play is where the mother-in-law is invoked to arbitrate. A case is stated to her, and she pronounces the fatal verdict, L'Adversaire, as can be seen, is very Parisian and very modern—a sketch of twentieth-century life and manners by two acute observers, Mlle. Brandes, whose rupture with the House of Molieri provided the theatrical sensation of the latter end of last season, plays with great character and intelligence the part of Marianne Darlay, Mme. Juliette Darcourt gives a thoroughly artistic rendering of the intrigante, and M. Guitry, most accomplished of actors, is seen at his best in Maurice Darlay. One may safely predict a long run for L'Adversaire.

Among the plays of Shakspeare The Tempest stands apart. It has affinities to A Midsummer Night's Dream; but these are mostly of form. Its fabric is not dream, but vision. Vision of what? Here doctors disagree. One has gone so far as to allege that in the play Shakspeare, disguised as Prospero, asserts himself as a second Messiah; that the fifteen years that have elapsed since Prospero quitted Naples represent the fifteen centuries that had in Shakspeare's day elapsed since the time of Christ, with many other striking suggestions too ingenious to be credited. But it is generally conceded that the play is symbolic and personal as is none of the rest. As to its symbolism, what can one make of Caliban? Its autobiographical character comes out in many ways. It is a last word, and recognised and advertised as such by the author a word that he has never spoken before and has no intention of repeating. Again, it is farther away from the stage than is any other of Shakspeare's plays. Look at its opening scenes, the long explanations that Prospero makes in turn concerning the part of himself, of Miranda, of Ariel and of Caliban. This was hardly his way. As a dramatist, he knew the value of action. In The Tempest he seems to have used the literary form to which he had become most accustomed, that he might sum up his view of life and review the forces of good and evil. And if we are rather at a loss to construe his oracle, the fault, we may be sure, is in ourselves. Having regard to its philosophic nature, it is not surprising that our actor-managers have fought shy of the poem. There is little they can lay hold of. There are no crowds for them to order dazzlingly as managers, for them as actors nothing but speeches unrelieved by a single murder. So the play has got left. Charles Kean revived it, and made the running with a real ship. It is in Mr. Benson's repertoire, but owing to his dragging Browning into the business, and to sundry other causes, is not one of his successes. The best that an elderly man can remember of it is that he has heard that the late Mrs. German Reed once played Ariel.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Oriental, Captain E. Spicer, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Taylor Mr R
Fox Mr H T
Kindesley Mr A F
Morling Mr D A M
Frenton Lt Col and Mrs
Griffin Capt and Mrs C P G and 2 children
Barclay Mr T
Whitley Mr and Mrs R
Rutherford Mr Alex
Gibson Miss B
Macduff Mrs S G
Gray Mrs H and 3 infants
Deans Mr
Stephens Mr and Mrs W
George Mr and Mrs L S
Fraser Mrs J B
Lawson Capt
Newman Mr W J
Gardner Mr R B
Child of Mrs Griffiths
Lelliott Mr W E
Cutler Mrs and inft
Guse Mr H
Ball Mr A
Fear Miss
Crichton Mr R M
Barnes Mr L H
Young Lt M J D
Ricoard Mrs and inft
Molony Mr J C
Wilmhurst Miss D
Bennett Mr H B
Cork Mr F L
Haddrell Miss
Farmer Vety Capt
Critchley Mr C E B
Colley Mrs
Ginger Mr A S
Duncan Mr C T
Cotral Miss
Siddall two Misses
Mawson Mr D E
Armstrong Lt H
Hewson Mr R B
Deane Major and Mrs and child
Rolt Mr A C
Macan Mr R B

FROM MARSEILLES.

Johnson Mr C T
Dodgson Mr and Mrs
Millar Mr T
Pratt L H R E
Young Mr C A
Murray Major W J
Montgomerie Mr A
Macmillan Mr W
Marshall Mr E J
Morewood Mr C R R
Morewood Mr E
Windham Capt C J
Hanson Mr and Mrs R
Harford Mr and Mrs and Infant
Sevenoaks Mr and Mrs R L
Lawrence Mr L
Goldthorpe Capt H
Keatinge Mrs
Davies Rev and Mrs W J
Jacob Mrs
Scroggie Miss
Beveridge Mr R
Williamson Mr and Mrs J R
Sims Rev and Mrs
Barton Capt and Mrs T S
Bailey Capt W A
Irwin Miss
Stewart Miss
Colquhoun Miss
Richardson Mr C W
Rideout Major J C W
Shilliday Miss
Brookes Mrs L
Storey Mr W E
Lawrence Mrs
Swales Mr and Mrs and child
Jamieson Ltd A
Darley Mr W H
Lotbiniere Capt and Mrs
McCabe Mr J
Maconochie Mrs
Smyth Mr F W
Partridge Mr E C
Tomes Mr
Hogarth Mr W
Lawrence Mr L
Ebrahim Mr E
Bourne Dr R G
Lethbridge Miss
Cowell Mrs
Day Mr W
Smith Mr F F
Cowper Major

FROM BRINDISI.

Peck Col
Harris Lt O M
Muirhead Mr A
Fenton Mr D A
Wilson Capt G

FROM LONDON TO KARACHI.

Stephenson Miss L
Cook Dr

FROM MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Sheppard Mr T N.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A special meeting of the trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday in the offices of the Trust, Albert Buildings, Fort, the Hon. Mr. S. Robeck presiding. There were present Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr E. Gray, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, the Secretary.

HOUSING THE POOR.

The Board resumed consideration of correspondence having reference to the question of Trustees' powers to acquire by lease, purchase, or otherwise land for the construction of chawls which are not intended for housing those displaced under any of the Board's Improvement or Street Schemes but which are acquired for schemes for accommodation of the working classes. The Board also considered correspondence regarding the provision of quarters for the operatives of the Century and Textile Mills.

The Chairman proposed:—That the Trustees are of opinion that the overcrowding by the poorer and working classes of certain localities in this city with its attendant evils which now exists cannot be relieved or prevented unless dwellings are provided in the less congested places which will be suitable for those classes and which will be near or will command a cheap means of access to the localities in which those classes are employed; and that such Provision is not likely to be made on a sufficient scale or at a sufficiently early date unless the Trustees shall be empowered by suitable amendments of the the City of Bombay Improvement Act (irrespective of whether or not the classes to be provided for are displaced by any scheme of the Board) both for the Trustees to the selves make such provisions and for the Trustees to grant facilities to others to make such provisions. The Trustees are further of opinion that if such powers were to be conferred on the Board the Board would be able to make arrangements that the public bodies, mill companies, and other large employers of working classes to provide for erection of such dwellings or give facilities for such provisions being made, and to recoup to the Board the cost it would so incur with interest at 4 per cent. per annum, thus without trenching on the resources of the Board. That Government be addressed with the view of the requisite amendments in the Act being made. That the Manager of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company be informed that the Board are advised that they are not empowered in terms of their Act to co-operate with mills in the way proposed, but they are taking early steps for an amendment of their Act to enable them to do so.

The Chairman said the subject of entering into arrangements with mills might be dropped pending a reply from the Government.

Mr. Sassoon J. David considered it was a pity that at the time when the Board had received a definite offer that the matter should have been put back. He said the Century Mill had made a much better offer than any mill could have made.

The Chairman said if it was the desire of the Trustees to pass resolution regarding it there was no reason why Government should not legislate and give the Board power to come to arrangements with the mills.

Mr. Sassoon J. David considered little would be done to relieve the overcrowding in the city unless facilities were given to the public bodies to construct chawls in the city.

After some further discussion the resolution was carried.

The Board after transacting some other business adjourned.

THE EX-SULTAN OF THE MALDIVES.

THE ex-Sultan of the Maldives, Mohammed Emmaduddin-kandar, with his second wife Sheriffa, mother-in-law, sister-in-law, and brother-in-law were to leave Ceylon on November 12th for Suez by the City of Calcutta. It is a pity says the "Ceylon Observer" that the Sultan leaves behind at the Maldives his first wife two sons two daughters, his father (who is blind) two brothers and sisters and a number of his ministers and people and has made no provision whatever for them.

The present Sultan Samsoodin and his wife have written a kind letter to the ex-Sultan asking him to come there and promising to make all the necessary provisions and guaranteeing that his responsibility and dignity, as those of his Egyptian wife, would be maintained. The ex-Sultan, during his stay in Colombo has been residing at "Nazrany Villa," Kollupitiya, kindly lent by Mr. Noorbhai and has been in receipt of apension of Rs. 2,5 a day from the Maldivian Government. He applied to the Ceylon Government for two months salary in advance for his passge and other expenses, and this has been granted him. Mr. W. F. Dissanna is making all arrangements for his departure to Suez and in all likelihood the late Sultan of the Maldives will make his future home at Saez, where his Egytian wife's relatives reside.

Late on the afternoon of the 11th inst. Mr. Advocate E. J. Samara-wickrema tendered an affidavit and a plaint to Mr. A. Seneviratne, District Judge of Colombo, on behalf of Mr. Dadhaboy Nusserwanjee suing the ex-Sultan of the Maldives for Rs. 4,300 balance of salary due to Mr. Dadhaboy as Private Secretary to the ex-Sultan, while the latter was still ruling at Male. Mr. Samarawickrema also moved for a warrant of arrest, in mesne proceed which means during the pending of the case against the person of the ex-Sultan, on the ground that the latter was about to leave the island, passing out of the jurisdiction of the Court, for Suez.

Mr. Seneviratne accepted the plaint and the affidavit, and allowed the warrant asked for to issue on the plaintiff's giving security to the extent of Rs. 100,000 to cover any possible damages to the ex-Sultan.

The warrant in mesne process allowed against the ex-Sultan by the District Judge was not taken out. The summons is returnable on the 18th instant. For lack of necessary time Mr. Dadhaboy was not, it is stated, able to deposit the security of Rs. 100,000 stipulated by the District Judge as a condition for the issue of the warrant; but armed with the summons, a process-server of the Fiscal went on board the "City of Calcutta" and served the ex-Sultan with the paper before his departure.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

DEPARTURE FOR THE GULF.

The Viceroy arrived at Karachi on Monday afternoon and was met by the Commissioner and Collector of Sind, the General Officer commanding Sind District, and other civil and military officials. The Viceroy at once embarked on the Hardinge, where he was received by Rear-Admiral Atkinson Willes, Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies, and commander and officers of the Hardinge. All the ships were dressed for the occasion, and a large crowd was present. Lady Curzon's special train arrived subsequently from Lahore. The Hardinge sailed during the afternoon for the Persian Gulf. The party on board the Hardidge, in addition to their Excellencies, include Lady Ulrica Duncombe, Mr. Dane, Foreign Secretary; Mr. Baring, Military Secretary; Colonel Lukis, I.M.S.; Mr. Armstrong, Surgeon; Mr. Lorimer, Foreign Department; Captains Baker-Carr, Wigram Keighley Adam and Poynter A.-D.-C.'s, and Mr. Latimer, Assistant Private Secretary; while his Majesty's ships accompanying the Viceroy include the Argonaut Hyacinth (the flagship with Rear-Admiral Willes on board) the Pomone and the Fox.

THE Kalka-Simla Railway, which will be in full working order next year, will have as one of its immediate results the lowering of the Simla Municipal income. Hitherto there has been a tax on all tongas and ekkas arriving in the station, and the amount realised from this source in 1902-03 exceeded Rs. 16,500. In the current year it has dropped to Rs. 12,500; and in the Municipal budget for 1904-05 it is put at Rs. 1,000. The tonga service will cease to run except for night-mails, and ekkas alone will remain to be taxed. The railway will, of course, bring more visitors to Simla, and thus some indirect compensation will be afforded to the Municipality, meanwhile there seems to be no difficulty in the matter of finance, as the ordinary revenue for next year is put at just under Rs. 4,40,000, and the expenditure at about Rs. 3,35,000. The taxes on houses and lands are alone expected to yield an additional Rs. 7,000; and, as the expenditure will be less than that of 1903 by over Rs. 13,000, a satisfactory balance sheet has been framed.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

THE Bombay Municipal Budget-estimates for the year 1904-1905 prepared by the Municipal Commissioner have been circulated to the members of the Standing Committee. The Commissioner in his introductory remarks states:—

WORKING CASH BALANCE.

The opening revenue working cash balance for the year 1904-05 is estimated at Rs. 15,35,000 and is arrived at as follows:—

Surplus Cash Balance at 31st March 1903 as per page 44 of the Administration Report for the year 1902-03, Rs. 15,04,914.

Add—I.—Estimated increase in income for the year 1903-04:—General tax, Rs. 1,42,000; wheel tax and tolls, Rs. 42,000; town duties, Rs. 23,000; Licenses Rs. 7,000, Receipts from Government for tobacco duty Rs. 14,000; halalkhore tax, Rs. 15,000; water tax, Rs. 50,000; market Receipts, Rs. 22,000; public gardens, Rs. 1,000; miscellaneous receipts, Rs. 10,000; miscellaneous fees, Rs. 15,000; profit on municipal workshops, Rs. 8,000; Anticipated net savings in expenditure, Rs. 40,000; total Rs. 3,90,000; grand total Rs. 19,54,914.

Deduct—Deficit for 1903-04 as originally budgetted or Rs. 3,02,375; additional grants sanctioned up to 31st October 1903, Rs. 61,931; reserve for further additional grants to be sanctioned up to the close of 1903-04, Rs. 35,108; total, Rs. 4,39,914; opening balance for 1904-05 including the one lakh required by law, Rs. 15,25,000; this balance of Rs. 15,25,000 is to be proposed to utilize as follows;—reserve balance as required by the Municipal act Rs. 1,00,000; to meet deficit in 1904-05 Rs. 5,72,000 to be kept invested as surplus balance, Rs. 8,53,000; total Rs. 15,25,000.

PREFATORY REMARKS.

Before proceeding to deal as usual with the Income and Expenditure of the year 1904-05, I feel called upon to offer some remarks in regard to the unusually large increase anticipated in the income for the year 1903-04, which, it will be seen, I have placed at Rs. 3,90,000. The sum to be contributed to this increase by the general, Water and Halalkhore taxes is estimated at Rs. 2,97,000. When the original budget estimate was prepared, only a guarded increase was provided for, as although it was known from the awards made for properties acquired by the Improvement Trust that existing assessments were generally very low, it was not certain that much improvement could be made at once. Special arrangements were however made for the commencement of the revision: the valuations fixed by the City Improvement Trust on properties acquired by them were scrutinized; the assessments in certain will defined areas were standardised on the basis of valuations confirmed by courts of law; special taxation sof buildings and their assessments were made and existing valuations rectified. The result up to date has been very satisfactory and Mr. Brunton and his Department deserve much credit for it. To the increased revenues thus obtainable has to be added the income to be realised from the large number of buildings put up on the City Improvement Trust lands and by Government, which could not be anticipated when the original budget estimates were placed before the Standing Committee. The revenues from wheel tax and tolls, from tobacco duty, the markets and miscellaneous sources have expanded in a remarkable way, and while a more cautious revised estimate than I have put forward would be more in consonantly with our past progressive rate of increase, it seems reasonable with the data at present available to anticipate the realization of the large increases which I have noted above.

INCOME.

With the opening working cash balance at the beginning of the year standing at Rs. 15,1 1-4 lakhs and swelled as it has been by a very material anticipated increase in 1903-04, it appears necessary, notwithstanding that the incidence of allocation of the plague charges between Government and the Municipality has not yet been settled that taxation during the ensuing year should not be maintained at its present level. The rate of our most stable source of income viz the general tax should not, in my opinion, be reduced unless the reduction could with certainty be maintained for some years and I propose that the reductions should be made in the octroi duties as below:—Grain, annas 2 per candy; ghee As. 2 per Bombay maund, firewood, Annas 1 per candy. With this reduction the income for the year 1904-05 is placed at Rs. 23,30,000. Without the proposed reduction the income would stand at Rs. 25,00,000 and would show at the same rates of taxation, an increase on the budget estimates for 1903-04 of Rs. 4,99,000. It might perhaps be urged that the estimates for the ensuing year are too sanguine but on the experience of the past two years this is not so and in view of the anticipated increase of Rs. 3½ lakhs in our income for 1903-04 over the original budget estimates of the increase in actual demands on account of the property taxes, and of the returning general prosperity of the country, I have, with the data before me, deemed it expedient in submitting this budget, to allow, on the basis of ascertained facts, for an expansion even over the revised estimates for the current year. Explanations of the variations between the two years are subjoined:—General Tax, including fire tax.—An increase of Rs. 2,09,000 is estimated, thus:—

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Public (including City Improvement Trust)	23,65,000	25,39,000	2,24,000
Government	1,33,000	1,40,000	7,000
Port Trust	2,22,000	2,21,000	—1,000
Do. arrears	21,000	....	—21,000
Total	Rs. 27,41,000	29,50,000	2,09,000

The increase of Rs. 2,24,000 in the tax from the public and The City Improvement Trust is due to revised assessments and to the building operations on City Improvement Trust lands as explained at page ii. The decrease of Rs. 21,000 in the Port Trust is the result of arrear recoveries in 1903-04, while the Rs. 7,000 increase from Government is on the actual demand on new buildings erected.—The estimate of the wheel tax and tolls is based on the actuals for 1902-03 and the revised estimate for 1903-04.—As the rate of taxation prevailing in 1903-04, the town duties source of income were expected to produce Rs. 12,00,000. The following reductions in duties account for the entry of Rs. 9,80,000:—Grain—As. 2 per candy with corresponding reduction in floor Rs. 1,40,000; ghee. As. two per Bombay Maund, Rs. 40,000; Firewood. As. 1 per candy. Rs. 40,000 total Rs., 2,20,000.

The increase of Rs. 14,500 in the receipts from Government for tobacco duty is based on the revised estimate for 1903-04. The increase of Rs. 35,000 in the Halalkhore tax. is based on actual demand and follows the rise in the General tax. The estimated increase of Rs. 85,000 in the water tax. is due to:—(1) Increase in actual demand following the increase in assessments, (2) Fixing of a few additional meters.

The revenue compares as follows with the estimate for 1903-04:—

	1903-04. Rs.	1904-05. Rs.	Increase. Rs.
Water Tax by valuation—	6,21,000	6,87,000	66,000
Water by meter (excluding water supplied for Municipal purposes) —	8,24,900	8,47,000	22,100
Water for Municipal purposes	19,000	19,500	440
Meter hire and other Miscellaneous Water Works Revenue.. ..	42,040	38,500	—3,540
Rs.	15,07,000	14,92,000	85, 00

The increase of Rs. 15,500 in the market receipts is based on the revised estimate for 1903-04. The increased of Rs. 11,000 miscellaneous fees, is due entirely to the increased amount offered in 1903-04, for the right of skinning dead animals. A reduction of Rs. 23,500 in interest and profit on investments of surplus loan and other balances, is provided owing to the anticipated depletion of our balances.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure for the year is estimated at Rs. 88,61,100 against Rs. 83,18,875 for 1903-04 and includes provision (I) of Rs. 75,000 to be paid to the City Improvement Trust under Section 73 (3) of Act IV of 1898, (II) of Rs. 3,50,000 under Section 73 (1) of that Act and (III) Rs. 2,50,000 for plague expenditure. The demand made by departmental and other officers amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 91,07,683. The reduction made by me in the demands has thus amounted to Rs. 3,05,683. I do not think any further reduction is feasible, consistent with the efficient administration of the City. It is proposed for the first time that plague shall be financed from Revenue sources. It seems to me that the time has come, when it must be recognised that the annually recurring plague expenditure can no longer be financed from loan funds. The Government of India have already decided in the case of Calcutta that expenditure on plague account must be financed from revenue sources and I am of opinion that it is not only expedient but financially necessary that the same course should be followed by this City. As compared with the year 1903-4 the expenditure shows an advance of Rs. 5,48,125. Of this, Rs. 75,

for the year for the "Public Works (Engineer's) Department" aggregate Rs. 16,37,006 against Rs. 15,30,944 in 1903-04, thus showing an increase of Rs. 1,06,062, of which the major portion, viz Rs. 54,538 is in the Drainage Department. Provision has been made, as proposed in my letter No. 14,181 of 22nd August 1903, recorded at pages 462 and 463 of the Corporation proceedings of 28th September 1903, for the transfer of certain work now done by the Health Department to the Drainage Department and for the staff and materials necessary to attend to street connections. This has involved an addition to the Drainage Department of over Rs. 75,000. I have also, in consequence of storm-water drains having under the revised proposals to be attended to by the Drainage Department, transferred to that Department the provision of Rs. 8,130 formerly available in the Streets and Building Department. As explained at pages 41 and 42 of the detailed Budget, it has been found necessary to increase the expenditure on the Pumping Station at Love Grove by nearly Rs. 5,000 and on the Air Compressor Station by nearly Rs. 3,500. The increase of slightly over Rs. 7,000 in the Water Works Department is more than accounted for by an increase of Rs. 5,000 for meters to be issued on hire and 4,065 for repairs to meters and spare parts, a larger number of meters than usual requiring repairs The estimates for the year for the Public Health Department (including Markets), show a net advance of Rs. 23,992 over the estimate for the year 1903-04. The Health Department has been relieved of expenditure to the extent of over Rs. 71,000 in consequence of the cleaning of storm-water drains being proposed to be delegated to the Drainage Department. Against this has to be put the extra staff required by the Health Department to attend to the efficient cleaning of house connections, estimated at Rs. 25,848: twenty-four additional cart drivers, costing Rs. 3,456 per annum required for the new cess-pool carts sanctioned by the Corporation and finally an additional outlay of Rs. 18,630 for 100 additional halalkhores for attending more efficiently to the house gullies, and 35 extra halalkhores to meet the growing demands, principally of A Ward. During the year it is proposed to keep the strength of bullocks as far as possible at the maximum sanctioned, involving an increased provision of Rs. 19,500 for feed and Rs. 22,300 for the purchase of live-stock.

With reference to the provision of 135 extra halalkhores, I would mention that the demand put forward by the Executive Health Officer was for 224 halalkhores. In view, however, of the question of the construction of extra pail depots being about to be discussed by the Corporation, I have not thought it advisable to provide for any increase in the ordinary halalkhore service. On the decision that may be arrived at by the Corporation will depend the extent to which the halalkhore service will require to be augmented. A sum of Rs. 14,595 has been provided towards giving effect to the establishment of a General Stores Department. An increase of Rs. 53,400 has been provided in consequence of the balance of the loan of 2½ lakhs having been raised in 1903-1904 and to meet interest charges on the projected loan of 37 1-2 lakhs, for which the sanction of the Government of India is yet to be obtained. The estimate furnished by Government for the year for Police charges amounts to Rs.5,31,000. The usual Rs. 5,00,000 has, however, been provided. The demand made by the Joint Schools Committee in order to give effect to Bombay Government Resolution No. 1752 of 29th August 1903, Educational Department, was Rs. 1,24,324. As the apparent intention of Government is to contribute one-half of the expenditure instead of one-third. I have not proposed to increase the large grant already made by the City. The contribution to The City Improvement Trust has been fixed at an amount similar to that voted by the Corporation for the year 1903-1904. An extra sum of Rs 75,000 has, however, been provided for the net amount estimated to be payable to the City Improvement Trust under Sections 73 (3) of Act IV of 1898. As already noted above, I have provided for the payment of plague expenses to the extent of Rs. 2,50,000 out of current revenue.

CLOSING BALANCE.

The closing balance is estimated at Rs. 9,53,000 or Rs. 8,53,000 above the minimum required by law:—Opening balance Rs. 15,25,000; Income, Rs. 82,89,000. Expenditure Rs. 88,61,000. Closing balance Rs. 9,53,000. Out of this balance will have to be met additional grants during 1904-05 and the payments to be made to the City Improvement Trust under Sections 72 (1) and 73 (3) of Act IV of 1898.

SUICIDE AT A COLOMBO HOTEL.

A GERMAN SHOOTS HIMSELF.

An unfortunate occurrence took place at the Grand Oriental Hotel Colombo when Mr Adolf Otto Kopp from Australia on the 12th instant, who arrived here on the 10th instant, committed suicide. The deceased, a European, was unknown in the Fort and had booked his passage to leave Colombo the next day in one of the vessels for which Messrs Freudenberg are agents.

Mr F Daniel, Coroner, held an inquest at the Hotel.

Mr. Werner, Manager, said the deceased was a stranger to him. He arrived by the afternoon train on the 10th instant. He had breakfast that day and then behaved in a rational manner. A servant informed him at 1-10 p.m. that five pistol shots had been heard in room 39. He came up, the door was locked and he forced an admittance. The man was lying on the floor. He sent for Dr. Fairlie who pronounced life extinct. Deceased was to all appearances very abstemious.

Mr. Charles Julien March, Interpreter at the G. O. H., said deceased had complained to him to-day of being in a very nervous condition and that he had visited Nawara Eliya and Kandy for the benefit of his health. He had been advised by his medical advisers to visit this island for the benefit of his health. He said he had come from Fremantle Australia, where he had an extensive business. He knew of the deceased having bought a revolver on the day he arrived by train. He came up when Dr. Fairlie and the Manager of the Hotel, Mr. P. Werner, had locked the door of the room—No. 39. (Deceased shot himself at about 1 p.m.) He probably was in the hotel on the 19th October and again on the 7th November.

Mr. Jas Elstone, Assistant Superintendent of Police, said he arrived on information shortly after 1 o'clock and came up with Mr. Werner and Mr. March who had informed him at the station. He found the body lying with its face downwards near the door, bleeding from a wound on the right side of the head. He found a 6-chambered Colt's revolver (4 discharged) lying under his left ribs. He found the marks of three bails in different parts of the room, two had passed through the partition wall into the next room and both spent bullets were found on the floor there. The third he found in the corridor is having penetrated the wall. The fourth was still in the head. On the body he found a purse containing 18 sovereigns, several old bills (including Kandy and Colombo Hotel bills), and 18 carat gold ring on his finger, two 5-rupee notes and small coin. He only had one portmanteau and a handbag. He had not the slightest doubt it was a case of suicide.

The inquest was proceeding at a late hour. The motive for the rash act was not clear as deceased received a £100 draft only very recently. He was about 35 years of age and sickly looking. He had visited Nuwara Eliya.

A verdict of suicide during temporary insanity was returned.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 17.

Tuesday—The barometer has risen over the whole of the Indian region. The rise has been brisk to rapid in Kashmir, Himalayas, North-East India, and Arakan. The skies have cleared in Kashmir and the residual depression on the north-east coast of the bay has disappeared. The skies are however, still cloudy in Burma where a few showers have fallen. Showers are also reported from the extreme south of the Peninsula and Ceylon. Tinnevelly has received 2 inches, Trincomalee Bassein, Diamond Island, Tounguo and Bhamo half an inch. Fine weather will probably prevail generally over the whole country during the next 24 hours, though a few showers are still probable in Burma and South Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 17TH NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen over the whole country, the rise having been brisk in many places. The barometer is now in slight or moderate defect of normal over the greater part of the country.

Winds are very variable in direction and generally light in force.

Temperature.—The maximum is from 6° to 7° in defect of normal at Ratnagiri, Indore and Veraval and the minimum 5° to 8° at Neemuch, Jubbulpore, Khandwa and Nagpur. The maximum varied from 90° at Deesa to 77° at Indore, and the minimum from 75° at Cochin to 46° at Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is almost clear everywhere.

Rain.—None has fallen at any station.

Weather continues generally fine over the whole country. On the Coromandel Coast the winds are cyclonic and indicate suspicious weather in the Bay.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In Government Resolution No. 1138, dated Bombay, 26th February, 1902, General Department, the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay says in the para 5 of his letter No 1968 dated 11th February, 1902:—"I would suggest that fully qualified practitioners most of whom are registered in Great Britain and whose names are entered in the British Medical Directory would object to be entered in an official register together with hospital assistants who have no qualification in virtue of which they could be registered as legally qualified to practice medicine, and I would also observe that the fact of hospital assistants being entered together with duly qualified practitioners might one day lead the former to claim privileges which could not be granted to them without infringing upon those of the latter."

This statement made by the administrative head of the Medical Department and upheld by the Government of Bombay, as shown by their abandoning the issue of a provincial list of qualified medical practitioners as done in Bengal, leaves no doubt that hospital assistants are unqualified to practice medicine. A perpetual evil is wrought by throwing open three medical schools (Ahmedabad, Poona, and Hyderabad-Sind) in the Presidency to the public to thrust upon them so many unqualified hands every year. The public should take a warning from this that three years precious time and energy as well as expenditure incurred in passing through these medical schools are merely thrown away. It will be a public service, if some one honourable member will kindly put a question to Government at one of their meetings why so many unqualified hands as hospital assistants are imposed upon the public every year at the cost of fifty thousand rupees expended for the maintenance of three medical schools in the Presidency. If Government cannot put a stop to it will they not do something to improve these institutions, so as to make hospital assistants fully qualified to practice medicine? These institutions are solely in the hands of Government, neither the Educational Department nor the University has any voice in their management, and thus it entirely rests with Government to improve them so as to make hospital assistants fully qualified to practice medicine. Hospital Assistants are put in charge of towns varying in population from 2 to 30 thousands, and being appointed by the Government authorities the public (rich and poor) entrust their lives to their care in serious illness or accidents in the belief of their full qualification. They are empowered to certify in sickness and medico-legal cases, and they have to make post mortem examinations in criminal and other deaths suspected of foul play by magisterial or police authorities. On their certificates, notes, treatments and medico-legal opinions a number of criminal cases are decided every year and people are sentenced either to imprisonment, fine, or death.

Is this worthy of a civilized Government to entrust lives and liberty of the public to the hands of unqualified hands?

Will some one of the noble donors of charitable dispensaries come forward to request Government that their charities are meant to give the public medical aid by qualified men and not by unqualified hands as hospital assistants, which gives a false security to the public life and thus their charities are abused?

Will someone of the lawyers try to set aside a judicial convictions against his client under the ground that the medical evidence tendered by a hospital assistant cannot be depended upon as he has no qualification in virtue of which he can be legally called qualified to practice medicine, and in the support of his argument he can cite the Government Resolution quoted above.—Yours, &c.,

H.

THE PERSIAN BABISTS.

In Persia a strong feeling still continues against the sect of the Babists. The situation has become even more critical through the discontent of the Mahomedan priests. The disturbances have spread from Tabriz to Shiraz, where one of the tribes has rebelled. From Ispahan 3,200 Babists were driven away lest the excited populace should exterminate them. In Yezd 120 were killed; two of these were fastened to the mouths of cannon and blown to pieces. The Moulvis demand the Sultan's protection in order to save the Schiites and the Sunnis. Not only fanaticism, but still more the bitterness caused by the unendurable economic conditions of the country, has called forth a resistance before which the Government stands powerless, without means to subdue it. The troops hesitate to obey, for they receive no pay, in consequence the Government is trying to supply troops by conscription and this only aggravates the discontent. A report goes round that a general rebellion has been preached. In Namangan the Russians do not venture to go about alone or without arms. The first Russian caravan arrived some time ago in Seistan.

FRENCH BOATS FOR THE YANGTZE.

In his report for the year 1902, the Commissioner of Customs at Wuhu writes:—"It is current rumour that a French line of river boats, subsidised by their Government, will shortly be placed upon the Yangtze. It may be that reliance upon subsidies makes possible the establishment of steamer lines which would not be started on a purely commercial basis; but if the present and prospective profits of the Yangtze trade is so great as to lead to the establishment of new lines, it would seem reasonable to suppose that the old-established lines might profitably add new steamers to their fleets, which they have not done for many years."

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

Capt A W D Harington 117th Mahrattas Supply and Transport Officer 5th Class at present serving in the Madras Command having completed the first period of five years is permanently tranferred to the Supply and Transport Corps.

Lieut L H Branson 109th Inf attached 110th Mahratta L I has passed the tests for retention in the Indian Army.

The following posting is ordered:—Major W W T Duhan from No 69 Co R G A to Home Establishment.

The undermentioned Officers have passed the examination prescribed in Appendix VIII King's Regulations and are tactically fitted for—(a) promotion to Lieut-Colonel:—Major R Bayard D S O 1st Batt The Buffs (East Kent Regt) Major T R R Ward 1st Battn West Yorkshire Regt; and Major L C Sherer 1st Battn Leicestershire Regt; (b) the command of a Native Regt.—Major O H Lewis 35th Scinde Horse; and Major R M Betham 108th Inf.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by H Ma's Secy of State for India to return to duty.—Major A C B Johnson Dept Assist Adjut General for Musketry Lieut Colonel C J Mellies V C the 101st Grenadiers Capt C H C Grace and Lieut C O Morris 10th Mahratta L I.

The undermentioned Officers to granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules of 1886 for the Indian Army the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Capt F L Vincent 37th Lances (Beluch Horse) Deputy Assist Adjut General Mahow District for one year Pension Service eighteenth year commenced 25th Aug.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave by H Ma's Secry of State for India—Capt F H Conningham 21st Grenadiers for two months on medical certificate Capt A M Doveton 101st Grenadiers for three months on medical certificate; Lieut C T Morris 108th Inf for one month on medical certificate; Major E G R Wilkins 114th Mahrattas to await result of examination in Russian Capt C Burrard 12lst Pioneer for three months, on medical certificate.

MR. NAKAMURA, the dapper little Japanese traveller who is just now engaged in exploring the world, and taking London en route, is but a poor English scholar, although he claims to possess a knowledge of Russian, Persian, French, German, Portuguese and other languages. To an interviewer he had almost given up making himself understood, when he was suddenly asked if he could say anything about his past career, whereupon his face lighted up, and with a delicious misapprehension of the question he triumphantly made answer: "Korea! ah! Korea; it well so I remember. Across it the great part did I ride on a donkey!"

A Delicious Pink Bath.

Everyone seeking Health and Strength should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath. A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delicious sensation of freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and health giving effects are Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes, all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

LORD KITCHENER'S ROMANCE.

EXTRAORDINARY AMERICAN STORY.

THE "New York World" is responsible for the following:—

Has Kitchener capitulated?

Is it true that "K. of K." as hero-worshipping Britishers call him, has melted at last—this man of "ice and iron," Are the gossips of Simla right when they positively assert that Daisy Leiter, daughter of Chicago's merchant prince and sister of the Vicereine of India, is to become Lady Kitchener?

"Yes," says the London cables, and Chicago, Washington and Baltimore echo the news, while from faraway Simla comes what seems like actual confirmation.

New York has just heard this pleasing gossip. Something more definite is to be expected any day, if those who best know the spirited daughter of Levi Z. Leiter are any judges of the situation. They say that it could only be an American girl who could warm the frigid spirit of England's premier soldier. Further more, they will tell you that the only American who could do it is Daisy Leiter—the clever wholly admirable girl who has visited more courts the globe around than any other American girl of to-day or any other time.

One thing is certain as anything can be in this world—Kitchener of Khartoum has already bagged the Western beauty to be his bride.

"I admire you immensely," said the Chicago girl—as the army people say—" with all my heart. But what have you to offer the woman who will be your wife? You have no interest in home life, no taste for the beautiful, no fine domestic sense. How could you expect me or any other American girl to become your wife and the mistress of your household?"

The woman hater turned on his heel. The love-making was over. He had met his first defeat in life. But this was before the Durbar.

The Boer war over, there came orders to Simla, one of India's chief military posts, and there Kitchener was put in supreme command. His power was made greater than any Maharajah's, more potent than anybody's in all broad India, save only the Viceroy, Lord Curzon.

There Kitchener went, set upon a fixed programme. He would show to even the Americans that he had some ideas of home life, some taste for the beautiful, some domestic sense. This man who before had hardly been able to speak politely to a woman became a different person, as it were, overnight after he had met Miss Leiter. From the chill stern martinet he became the graceful, easy host. He learned the small talk of the drawing-room; he knew the newest stories from London, he managed to wield a fan for the woman with whom he was thrown as escort or partner, he even learned to throw a wrap about decollete shoulders with all the aplomb of a French baron or an American clubman.

But who can tell the change better than O'Connor, that versatile Londoner who conducts that bright and breezy "M. A. P."—"Mainly about people?" Here is his comment upon the change of circumstance:

"Contrary to what many of us thought before he went to India, Lord Kitchener has been making himself a great reputation in Simla as a host. During the past summer he has given many dinner parties, and one large ball to 700 guests, at which the Viceroy and Lady Curzon were present. Every one is enraptured with the taste and completeness with which K. of K. carries out his hospitality.

"From the ceilings of the rooms hang a number of Dervish and other flags, and the weapons of all countries mingle with flowers in the scheme of decoration. All Simla is agreed that the furniture is arranged with a taste worthy of a woman's hand, and all Simla joins in lamenting that a woman's presence is the one thing still required to complete the warrior's peaceful abode.'

This was his answer to Daisy Leiter.

They met first at a London party—Kitchener and the Chicago girl.

Their friendship began in the most prosaic fashion last November. Miss Leiter proved most agreeable to the Briton, and finally after two or three calls they fell to discussing that most domestic of topics—cooks and cooking.

"I am all at sea," confessed Gen. Kitchener.

"Why?" begged Miss Leiter.

"Because I have no decent chef for the Durbar."

"I can help you, I think," said the Chicago girl, all enthusiasm.

"Done!" exclaimed Kitchener.

"Trust me!" said Miss Leiter.

The result was that Gen. Kitchener at Delhi had the finest chef in all India and gave the most notable dinners. Miss Leiter got the chef. She scoured all Paris. She interviewed countless chefs. Not one attired exactly to fill the bill. She went to London. Now, Mrs. Adair, the London society leader, knew of just the man that Miss Leiter wanted. Miss Leiter engaged him in Lord Kitchener's name and six weeks later the chef was in India.

Perhaps it wouldn't be right to say that this episode softened the "man of ice and iron," as all England calls him.

It matters little. He has been softened. Since then women have found themselves welcome at the great mansion where Lord Kitchener presides.

"Daisy Leiter did it!" say Simla and Bombay.

Never did woman have harder task.

Horatio Herbert Kitchener was born in 1850 at Ballylongford, Villa Max, County Kerry, Ireland. A few months later his family moved to Gratta House, Ballylongford. There the family lived until the boy was sixteen. His father was the late Lieut.-Col. H. H. Kitchener, of Leicestershire, and his mother was Miss Chevalier, of Aspall Hall, Suffolk.

The little Kitchener went to the private schools at Ballylongford and conned his book diligently. He had a bit of reserve about him then which contrasted strangely with the frankness of his playmates. He made a point, too, of always having his own way. It was more a spirit of command than any personal aggressiveness that won triumphs for him. At seventeen he was ready for Woolwich where Great Britain has its military academy. It was then that he got the first taste of what it means to love, and there he got his bitterness against every woman in the world—except, perhaps, Daisy Leiter.

There lived at Ballylongford, about two miles from his home, a beautiful Irish girl of sixteen. She was sweet and gentle—a love of a lass. The boy Kitchener fell head over heels in love with her. And Mary Katherine Foulk, in her quiet way, told the headstrong young fellow that she loved him, too, and that when he graduated from the military academy she would marry him.

Already had the lieutenant-to-be got safely in the academy when the fickle girl married a young squire of the neighborhood. A letter from her told the budding officer his fate.

It was a terrible blow to him. For years he could not bring himself to speak kindly to a woman. The fault of one he chose to blame upon the entire sex.

The ideal of a soldier, handsome as a picture, cool, urbane; always a commander, never at his wit's end when many a British general was; a man among men, Kitchener found himself the most sought man in the army. But never anything more than politeness did he waste upon any woman. He could have had the pick of the Empire—he chose to remain a bachelor.

The Durbar changed all.

DO GOLFERS NEGLECT THEIR WIVES

Do golfers neglect their wives? An amazing number of married women are of opinion that they do, if we may judge by the series of wives complaints and confessions now appearing in the "Weekly Scotsman." Into too many households, we are told, golf has insinuated its seductive form and paralysed the enterprise and energy of the bread-winner. The man who formerly gave his spare hours to self-improvement and the companionship of his wife and family now spends every available moment on the golf course. His once brilliant conversational powers have give place to the gossip of the club-room; and when he does read it is only the books, magazines, and papers that supply him with the small talk of his hobby that have any interest for him. Altogether a very sad state of affairs, if the wives are to be believed.

"DECLINED with thanks" is the answer of the Paddington Borough Council to Mr. Carnegie's offer of £15,000 towards the erection of two libraries. One councillor declared that he would not vote "the jingle of a sixpence on a tombstone" for a free library.

A REUTER telegram from Athens states that the "Official Journal" announces that the Queen of Greece, who has undergone a painful operation at St. Petersburg for the removal of a tumour, is now convalescent. The news has hitherto been kept secret in order not to give uneasiness to her Majesty's children. The operation lasted an hour.

MR. FRANCIS ROGERS, described as a wealthy Englishman, left Venice for Milan by the afternoon express, with a pocket-book containing about 2,000 francs. He was watched by some swell pickpockets who are supposed to have taken first class tickets for a neighbouring station and got into the same corridor carriage. Before the train reached the next station his pocket-book was gone.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

THE procession of His Majesty's judges up the hall of the Law Courts on Saturday announced that once more the machinery of English law had commenced to revolve. At one time the administrators of justice marked the day by an open-air procession, either on horseback or in barges on the Thames. Sir Laurence Tenfield, Chief Baron of the Exchequer from 1607 to 1625, who gave his name to one of the courts in the Temple, is said to have fallen (says a provincial contemporary) from his horse in the course of one of these historic progresses, and, happily only in a physical sense, to have soiled the judicial ermine. Whether or not in consequence of that mishap the judges have marked their return from Long Vacation by riding since that date in coaches rather than on the backs of unreliable horses.

From the latest, and certainly one of the most beautiful, of the ladies' magazines, the "Boudoir," which is to be issued monthly at a shilling, we learn that the Queen has a favourite tea-pot of which she is very fond, and which is in frequent use at Sandringham. It is in the shape of a barrel of wine, with a stout old Dutchman sitting astride. His cap serves for a lid, and a gold tap lets out the cheering beverage. The same magazine tells a little story about Her Majesty which, if not true, is at any rate new. A lady asked Princess Maud, when she was still quite a little girl if it was true that the Queen once boxed the ears of a boy whom she saw ill-treating a dog. No, said Princess Maud; it is not true; but I am sure mamma would like to have done it.

When a boy, King Victor Emmanuel evinced a strong dislike to every form of restraint, and on this account got into many a boyish scrape. An escapade which nearly cost him his life occurred at Spiez, situated on the beautiful Lake of Thun where the Prince, then fifteen years old, was spending a holiday. One day he managed to evade the vigilance of his entourage, and finding a small boat moored to the bank he got in and commenced rowing out into the lake. He caught a crab. The boat capsized and its royal occupant, who at the time was unable to swim was precipitated into the water. He must certainly would have been drowned but for the timely assistance of a young Swiss pastor, now Vicar of Spiez, who plunged into the lake and succeeded in bringing the Prince to terra firma, with great difficulty.

The following excellent story is being told: A most noteworthy Irish M.P. subscribed to everything. Such was his generosity that a request for financial assistance was never refused. But his cheques had one little drawback—they were never honoured. The shortcoming naturally in time became known, but it did not affect his popularity. A visitor to the district, hearing of the member's peccadillo, asked a leading politician how it was that public faith in the worthy member was not shaken. Why, sure it is, because he shows his willingness to assist but for lack of funds, promptly came the reply.

The season of fogs is at hand, and doubtless these plagues of town life will make an unwelcome reappearance within the next few weeks. According to geologists authority natural cause for the prevalence of London fog is to be found in the propinquity of the Essex Marshes to the east, and of the Harrow Weald on the north. They come down, we are told, from the surrounding hills, where the colder air is thought to blow towards the town and river. This cold air meets with warmer air at the point of saturation, and the formation of fog is the inevitable result. On the other hand, the Meteorological Office authorities say there is no evidence of any special connection between the frequency or intensity of fogs and geological conditions, but that the formation of fogs is a process depending upon general atmospheric conditions.

The London correspondent of the Northern Whig writes: It might throw some light on the mystery of Miss Hickman's death if it could be known whether she was a reader of Mr. George Gissing's novels. In that author's fascinating but somewhat saddening story, "New Grub Street," there is a loveable character named Harold Biffen who, after struggling for years to earn his living by literary work is at length driven by starvation and discouragement to commit suicide. He goes out to Putney Heath one beautiful night, and "sure that he was remote from all observation passed into a little copse and there reclined on the grass, leaning against the stem of a tree." On this spot his body is afterwards found. He has poisoned himself. "Why did he go all the way out there?" asks one of his friends; and answering his own question says, "Consideration for the people of the house in which he lived. Biffen had a good deal of native delicacy."

In her second article on "The Sin and Scandal of the Smart Set," in the "Gentlewoman," "Rita" gives some of the slang phrases they use, according to which "twe-est means dearest; my twee, my dear; diskee, disgusting; fittums, fits; Man-Man, a Royal person; deevie, delightful; expie, expensive.

Miss Ida Samuel, the Lady Mayoress's younger daughter, is the proud possessor of a remarkable collection of autographs, to which some historic value will in due time attach. The young lady opened her birthday book in the middle of December last, when the Lord Mayor and the members of their family took up their residence at the Mansion House. Nearly every personage of distinction who has visited the Mansion House during the last twelve months has since favoured her with a specimen of his or her caligraphy. In addition to the autographs of their Majesties (says the "City Press"), there are those of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Fife, Princess Victoria, and other members of the Royal Family; Earl Roberts, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Argyll, and a host of eminent artists, soldiers, literary men and diplomatists, and last, but not least, the autograph of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.

Sir Frederick Young who supported Mr. Chamberlain on the platform at Tynemouth last week, is a "Grand Old Man" of Imperial Federation. His appearance at Tynemouth was especially interesting from the fact that it is sixty-six years since he was last there and, that that occasion was also political, as Sir Frederick's father had just been re-elected Member of Parliament for the borough at the election after the dissolution consequet upon Queen Victoria's accession to the throne. Sir Frederick has been preaching Mr. Chamberlain's gospel for upwards of thirty years, and has written many books upon the same subject. He is one of the guiding spirits of the Royal Colonial Institute, of which he was honorary secretary for many years. As a youth he started the movement which gave Victoria Park to the public; and he has a vivid recollection of witnessing the destruction by fire of the old Houses of Parliament.

The world had practically forgotten the existence of Charlotte, the ex-Empress of Mexico, whose condition of health is now reported to be critical. Restless and filled with girlish illusions, she was married to the Archduke Maximilian at the age of seventeen. When her husband was offered the throne of Mexico by Napoleon III., it was she, more than anyone, who urged him to accept the new honour. Afterwards, attended by a brilliant suite, she accompanied him on his ill fated voyage across the Atlantic. Her life at the Chateau of Chapultepec was not however, of long or happy standing. Soon the United States declared against the mock-Empire of Napoleon the Little's. Immediately, Napoleon threw over Maximilian, and, contrary to all his promises, ordered the French troops to withdraw from Mexico. The Empress Charlotte at once hurried off to Europe to beseech him to reconsider his decision. The rough, unsympathetic treatment which her demands met with resulted in the derangement of her mind. Going to Rome, she lost her reason during an interview with the Pope. Since then she has lived partly in Belgium and partly near Trieste in a kind of confinement. Her husband was murdered in 1867.

It will surprise most people to be informed that it was only as recently as 1894 that the first motor vehicle was imported into this country. The car was a Benz, made in Germany, and was of a primitive character compared with the vehicles of to-day. At that time the law required that motor vehicles should not travel at more than four miles an hour, and should be preceded by a man on foot carrying a red flag. Mr. Howetson, the gentleman who imported the car, however, made friends with the police in the district in which he lived, and drove his car about unmolested. In London on one occasion he was stopped, says The "Autocar," and was threatened with a summons on four different counts.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

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CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

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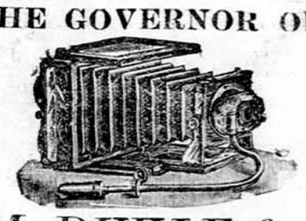

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Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

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DR. MAJOR'S Vitaline OR ELIXIR OF LIFE.

DISCOVERED BY JAMES MAJOR, M. D.

THOUSANDS of the British public have been long suffering from various nervous and seminal complaints owing to early excesses, youthful dissipation, and residence in hot and unhealthy climates; but unfortunately they cannot find any means of perfect and permanent cure From the days of the "Medicine man" down to the present age of modern practitioners and family doctors the public have been gulled and deluded by an army of quacks. Most illiterate and irresponsible persons have undertaken duties that require the highest acumen and tact of the most keen-sighted and well read man, and the result has been, as might have been anticipated, eminently disastrous. Not only scores of graves have been filled by the victims to their atrocious meddlings in medicine, but even now sufferers by thousands walk our streets in most deplorable conditions,—their manhood's vigour sapped and undermined,—their intellects disordered,—their shattered frames tottering in the wind,—even their life's existence threatened by a number of fatal diseases which the renowned practitioners are unable to cope with. Under such circumstances it is a boon to the public and hope to the hopeless that the vigorous effort and energetic researches of a distinguished American medical man, after continued investigation for years, have at last discovered—

THE VITALINE OR ELIXIR OF LIFE

which is composed of purely and perfectly harmless vegetable ingredients and charged with electricity in a new scientific principle, from which it acts like a miracle in the human system, and has given great satisfaction by safely and permanently curing the following diseases:—

VIZ., Nervous and functional Debility, Exhaustion, Spermatorrhœa, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Unnatural discharges, Sexual weakness, Loss of manhood and memory, Brain-fag, Diabetes, Low spirits, Dimness of sight, Dizzy head, Confusion of Ideas, Losses with dreams, at stools and when passing urine, Loss of vigour, Neuralgia, Nervous headache, Muscular and Local weakness, Palpitation Eruption on face, Dyspepsia, Anæmia, Impoverished blood, General debility, Mental and bodily prostration, Sleeplessness, Costiveness, Premature decay or Deficiency of the vital forces, Impaired vitality, Inability to perform the various duties of life or enjoy its pleasures, Incapacity for study or business, and other nervous complaints and affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, either acute or chronic.

It relieves the patient promptly from the most distressing symptoms and rapidly restores the affected organs to their normal and natural healthy condition.

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WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. John Lane is to publish a new illustrated edition of William Morris's poem, the Defence of Guenevere. This early work, which he published at the age of twenty-four, has always been greatly esteemed by the admirers of Morris. The present reprint is from the original text of 1858.

A book on British Violin-makers, Classical and Modern, is promised by Messrs. Chatto. It is the result of many years' patient labour and research and it is believed that it will fill a distinct gap in violin literature. The author, the Rev. W. Meredith Morris, has much to say that is new about the classical school, and not a little that is curious and interesting.

A volume of the lectures delivered at Cambridge by the late Professor Henry Sidgwick has been edited by Mrs. Sidwick. The work, which is entitled The Development of European Polity, is a study of the evolution of government in its relation to the governed. Professor Sidgwick came to the conclusion than an extension of federalism is the most probable line of future evolution in politics. Messrs. Macmillan are the publishers.

Mr. Amery, who is editing the "Times" history of the South African war, hopes to have the third volume ready early next year. It begins just after Colenso, and thus will deal with the turning point in the campaign. Like the volumes already out, this one will be well illustrated and well supplied with maps. The history is to run to six volumes.

Messrs. Bell's series of miniature books on the great painters is well known. They now announce a companion series dealing with the great musicians. The first volume will be on Beethoven about whom Mr. J. S. Shedlock writes. In the second volume, also nearly ready, Mr. J. F. Runciman deals with Wagner. Dr. Cummings, the Principal of the Guildhall School of Music, is preparing a monograph on Handel.

The approach of Christmas brings another volume by Mr. Charles Dana Gibson, the popular American artist. It will be issued next week by Mr. John Lane under the title The Weaker Sex. It contains nearly a hundred drawings, in all of which there figures the American girl as Mr Gibson has sketched her. An especially happy cartoon in the present album is a design for a wall-paper worked out in the pretty faces of Gibson Girls.

Mr. Churton Collins has a volume of Studies in Shakespeare appearing with Messrs. Constable during November. It opens with an essay on Shakespeare as a classical scholar, and then comes another asking the question, Had Shakespeare read the Greek tragedies? A third paper inquires whether Shakespeare was a lawyer, and, in closing, Mr. Churton Collins has a word to say on the Bacon-Shakespeare mania.

A volume which is dedicated to Lord Kitchener will be published by Messrs. Horace Marshall in the spring. Its aim is to give people going to India, or taking up their residence there for the first time, such information as they need. It may be called an Anglo-Indian handbook, having special usefulness for Anglo-Indian sportsmen. Mr. F. G. Affalo edits the book, and the contributors to it include Sir Montagu Gerard, General Kinloch, and other well-known sportsmen.

Mr. Moore Smith's life of John Colborne, who fought his way to a field-marshal's baton and a peerage, will be published next week by Mr. Murray. It has been compiled from his letters, recorded conversations, and other sources. Napier, the historian of the Peninsular campaigns, called his friend Colborne, a man of singular talents for war. Sir John Moore was perhaps the first to recognise this, and to give the young soldier a chance of making a career. Colborne was at Corounna, and helped to lay Moore in his grave.

A book of life and travel in the Greece of our day will shortly be published by Mr. Duckworth. It has an introduction by Dr. Alexander, lately United States Minister to Greece, and is illustrated with a series of photographs. It is called In Argolis, because much of the book is about Poros, a place of much historic interest in that region of Greece. Another volume of travels which Mr. Duckworth has almost ready is Mr. George Lynch's Path of Empire, treating of the Far East.

The two volumes of essays by John Richard Green which Messrs. Macmilan are issuing, will be ready during November. One volume is largely made up of reviews of Freeman's Norman Conquest, with papers on the religious poet Vaughan, on Cowper, and on literary subjects. The other volume, forming a second series of Stray Studies, deals largely with aspects of social life at various periods, ranging from a survey of the origin of English municipalities to studies of pauperism and poor relief in the sixties of the last century. There are also papers in lighter vein.

Mr. Alfred T. Watson has edited a volume on sport which Messrs. Macmillan will publish soon. The Marquis of Granby writes on fishing and shooting, Lord Suffolk on harriers, Lord Ellesmere on racing, and Lord Ebrington on wildstage hunting. Fox hunting from a woman's point of view is discussed by Lady Augusta Fane. Lady Minto, the wife of the Governor-General of Canada, writes, appropriately, on skating. Lord Hawke contributes a paper on cricket, Mr. Alfred Harmsworth another on motoring, and altogether the volume covers the whole field of sport.

A group of Columbia University books, which are comparative studies in literature, is being published here by Messrs. Macmillan. In one Mr. Lewis N. Chase writes of the English heroic play, and in another Mr. J. S. Harrison discusses Platonism in English poetry during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. A third volume, by Dr. H. S. Skraus, is entitled Irish Life in Irish Fiction. He makes an attempt to bring into a single survey the Irish novelists of the first half of the nineteenth century. His purpose is not so much to criticise as to group the writers and indicate the historical value of their work.

A volume of tales by Mr. Quiller-Couch is appearing next week through Mr. Arrowsmith.—My Poor Relations, the new book by Maarten Maartens, which Messrs. Constable are publishing, will be ready next month.—Mr. Bram Stoker's story, The Jewel of Seven Stars is to be published next week by Mr. Heinemann.—Sea-Wrack, a collection of short stories of seamen's adventures, by Mr. Frank T. Bullen, will be published shortly by Messrs Smith, Elder.—Mr. Herbert Compton's new novel, The Queen Can Do No Wrong, which Messrs. Chatto are publishing will have a frontispiece portrait of Queen Caroline, who is the principal character in the story. Messrs. Chatto are also issuing a two-shilling edition of Mr. Headon Hill's story, Zambra the Detective.

Madame Duclaux's new book, The Fields of France is about to be published by Messrs. Chapman.—Students of Jacobite literature know Mr A. C. Ewald's Life and Times of Prince Charles Stuart. It has been out of print, and is being reissued by Messrs. Chatto.—Jewish Forerunners of Christianity is a work by Mr. Adolph Danziger, which Mr. Murray will publish this season.—On November 13 Messrs. Harper are to publish Mr. St. Chad Boscawen's book on the Old Babylonian Empire.—Canada in the Twentieth Century is a book by Mr. A. G. Bradley, which Messrs. Constable are about to publish. It is very fully illustrated.—Next week Messrs. Bell will have ready Millet and the Barbizon School by Mr. Arthur Tomson; also How to Identify Old China, a hand-bok for collectors by Mrs. Willoughby Hodgson.

Mr. Murray heads his latest list with the announcement of The Letters of Queen Victoria, 1837-1861, edited by Lord Esher and Mr. A. C. Benson.

Book Prices Current has become such an established institution that it is sufficient to chronicle the issue by Mr. Elliot Stock of volume XVII., edited as usual by Mr. J. H. Slater. During the past season it appears, some 44,000 lots of books have been sold and the total realised (nearly £140,000) discloses an average of £3 2s. 10d. per lot, which is 6d., less than the average of last year, and 5s. less than that of 1901. The price per lot rose steadily from £1 6s. 7d. in 1893 to £3 7s. 10d. in 1901, with the exception of a slight set back in 1900. It is too early perhaps to say that a progressive decline has set in. Mr. Slater notes again how the publication of the price of a supposed unique book brings other unsuspected copies into the market. Even the first four folios of Shakespeare are not yet all absorbed by the great libraries. During the last season four copies of the first folio were sold, twelve of the second four of the third and thirteen of the fourth.

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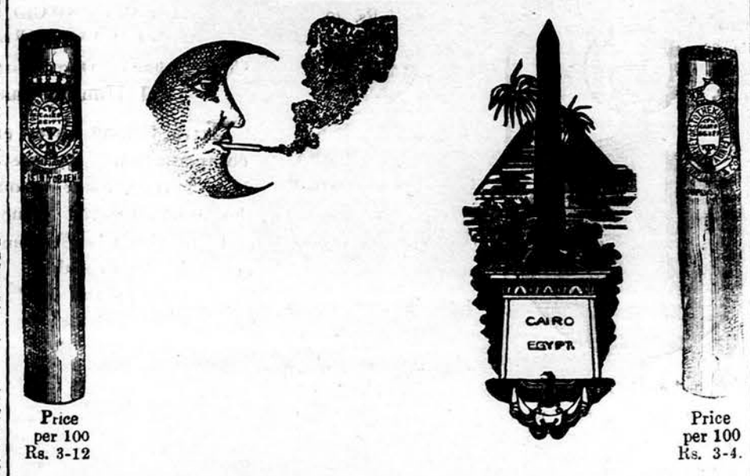

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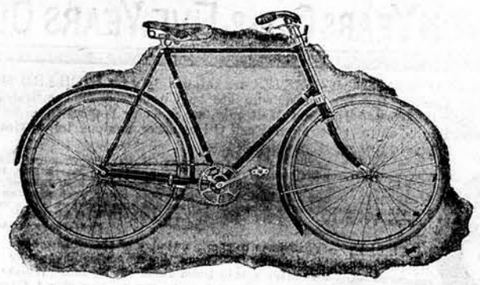

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This watch as the name implies has not only a glass in front, but an extra strong crystal glass covering the movement this secures compactability and at same time makes action of the watch visible, enabling you to ascertain at a glance whether it is performing correctly without the inconvenience of opening back when dust and damp with their attendant evils are invariably introduced. This unique departure is, therefore, an assistant to the accurate time-keeping and durability of the watch.

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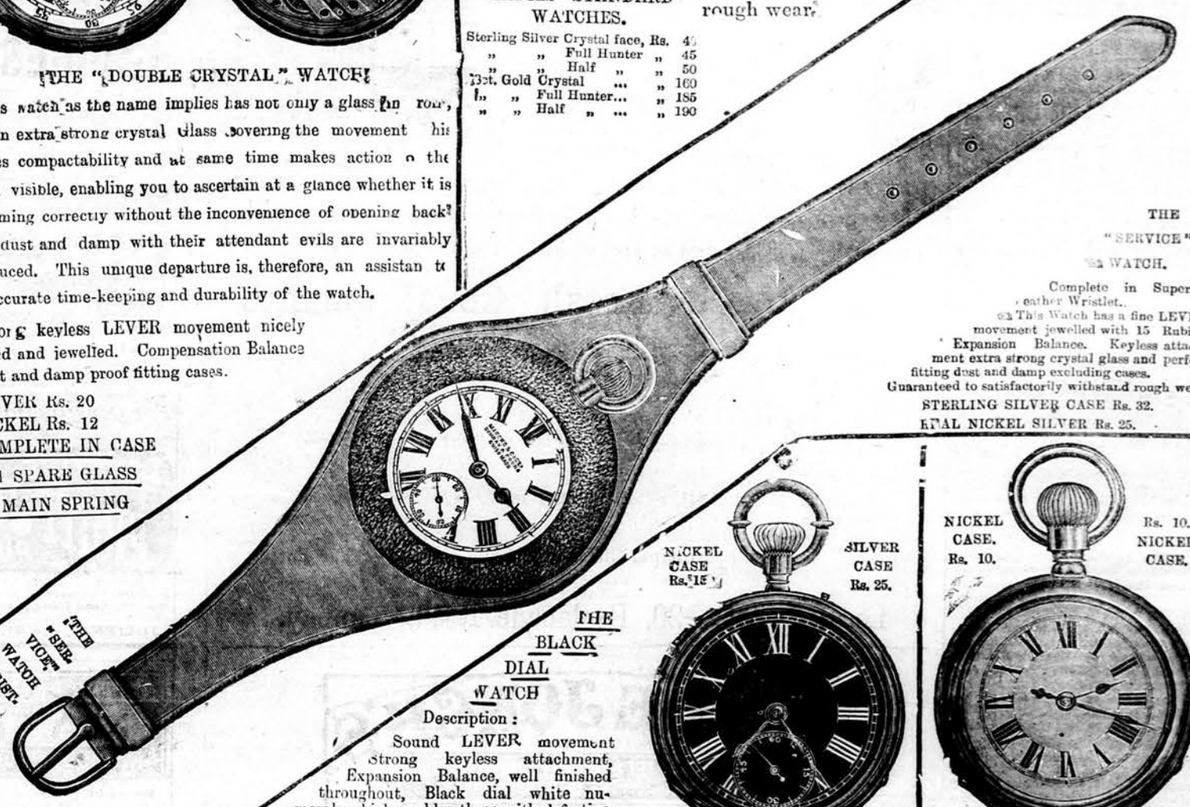

THE "SERVICE" WRISTLET WATCH.

THE "SERVICE" WATCH.
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This Watch has a fine LEVER movement jewelled with 15 Rubies. Expansion Balance. Keyless attachment extra strong crystal glass and perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.
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Sound LEVER movement strong keyless attachment, Expansion Balance, well finished throughout, Black dial white numerals which enables those with defective sight to distinguish the time, particularly suited also for night wear. Nicely finished in perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.
The value of these productions is unapproached throughout India, this fact is too obvious to need emphasis.

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Adjusted timed and warranted for two years.
PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THOSE WITH DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

NICKEL CASE. Rs. 10.

Rs. 10. NICKEL CASE.

TINTED DIAL WATCHES.
Sound 2 plate horizontal movement, carefully adjusted. Strong keyless attachment, tinted dial, dust and damp proof fitting cases. Exceptional value Rs.10 only.

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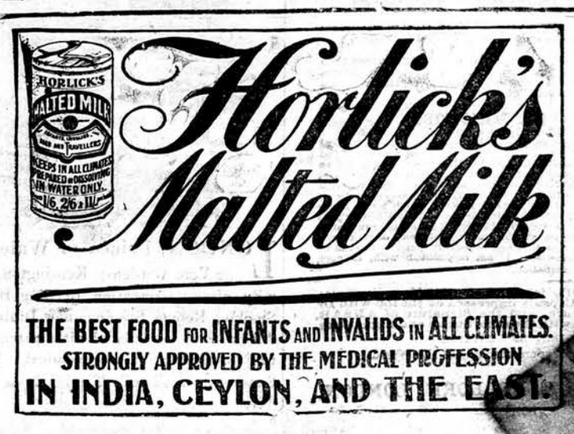

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